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T R I P
T O T H E
M O O N.

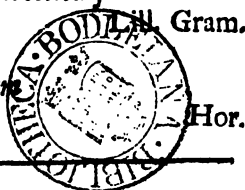
By Mr. M^UR^TA^GH M^c.D^ER^MO^T.

C O N T A I N I N G
Some Observations and Reflections, made
by him during his Stay in that Planet,
upon the Manners of the Inhabitants.

Quæ genus aut Flexum variant Heteroclita sunt.

——— *Ridentem dicere verum*

——— *quid vetat.*



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T H R
P R E F A C E.



I AM not ignorant to what Danger Treatises of this Nature are liable, on account of a Mistake that prevails among the more ignorant Sort, who deny the Transmigration of an Inhabitant of one Planet to another, as firmly as they deny the Transmigration of Souls from one Body to another. But tho' I do not take upon me to defend the latter, since I dare not pretend to argue better than Pythagoras has done, yet I hold the former, and bring the most convincing Argument for it, Experience. I went, I saw, I return'd; I ventur'd my Life many Times for the Information of my Countrymen, who, I hope, will shortly by their own Ingenuity, confirm what I have said. There is one Objection against this Piece, which I think ought to be remov'd. It may be said, that the Author never has been in the Moon, since he relates very little, but what is observable among us, for he talks of Plays, Coffee-Houses, Balls, Ladies, Tea, Intriguing, Pythagoreans, and other Things, which may be easily apply'd to our selves, and are in Use among us. To this I answer,

First, That to condemn a Man without sufficient Evidence, is contrary to our Irish Statutes, neither can such Evidence be had, till some Body arrives from the

Moon, who I am sure will bear Witness to all I have set down.

Secondly, *The Similitude of Manners is but a weak Objection.* Does not every Body know that Nature in all her Works delights in Uniformity? Why then may not the Inhabitants of our secondary Planet be like us in their Behaviour? I doubt not, but if I had seen more of them I should have been able to describe Persons like some of our Neighbours. As to what is said concerning Government, let none misapply it: I had sworn Allegiance to King George the First of glorious Memory, before my Departure, and was always firmly attach'd to the Hanoverian Succession, against the base Pretensions of a cowardly, spurious, Popish Pretender; besides, a monarchical Government can never be applied with the the least probability to the Crown of Great Britain. In the next Place, let me make some Apology for endeavouring to account for some Things in an uncommon Manner.

The best Philosophers have been famous for their own Conjectures, some of which I have follow'd, and made bold to add my own, where they were not very positive. Other Accounts I have related according to the receiv'd Doctrine of the Moon, for which I am oblig'd to my dear Friend Tckbrff.

What has been said, may suffice to vindicate me from such Aspersions as evil-minded Persons may cast upon me, who look no higher than their own native Earth. It remains that I address my self to those of a more generous Disposition, who I hope will excuse small Faults, and impute them rather to my Ignorance, than to any design of imposing on the Publick.



A

Trip to the M O O N, &c.

C H A P. I.

Containing an Account of the Author's Design to travel.

His going to Sea. His Arrival at Teneriffe. His Ascent to the Peak. His being taken up by a Whirlwind. The Manner of his Journey towards the Moon. Some Reflections made by the Way. His Arrival at the Moon, and what happened thereupon.



I O satisfy a violent Inclination which I always had to see foreign Countries, and being incapacitated by my Circumstances to travel barely for the Improvement of my Mind, I thought it most adviseable to turn Sailor; and in pursuance to my Design, I bound my self to one *James Anderson*, Master of the *Runner*, a Vessel of about 75 Tun, (tho' the *Custom-House* had it but 70) belonging to *Dublin*, in the Year 1718. This I did against the Will of my Mother, my Father being dead a little before, of which I have many Times since repented, and observ'd, that those who will not be directed by their Parents, meet with ill Success in their Undertakings.

On the 6th of *June* 1718, we set sail for the *Canaries*, being loaden with Beef, Butter, Cheese, Candles and Soap, and in a few Hours got clear of the Land. But here I cannot but mention the sad Condition my Mother was in at our parting; she accompanied me to the Side of the Vessel, and there, with

with abundance of Tears, represented to me the Dangers of the Sea ; but finding it was too late to detain me, she swoon'd in my Arms. I then began to wish my self free, and could not forbear shedding some Tears. The Captain who was present at this Interview, being afraid my Mother's Tears would move him so much as to part with me, like a good Man that wou'd avoid Temptation, went down to his Cabbin, and gave Orders to bring me aboard by force. His Orders were obey'd, and my Mother was left as dead upon the Shore. I had no sooner got aboard, but I was set about some of the hardest Work of the Ship, and was comforted by being told it would make me forget my Mother. This I bore very patiently, having no Body to accuse but my self for my Sufferings. The Reader must excuse me if in this Voyage I do not give him an Account of our Courses, since I being unacquainted with sailing, and fully griev'd for my Mother, did not much mind them.

On the 12th of *August* following, we arriv'd at *Teneriffe*, being driven thither by stress of Weather, for our Design was to land at *Palma*, to take in Sugar ; we got into *Santa Cruz Bay*, which is to the North East of the Island, and rode in 17 Fathom of Water. The Storm continued for some Days after we had providentially cast Anchor ; during which Time, my Curiosity and Rashness prompted me to ascend the *Peak*.

My Conversation with Sailors, and their Reports, had given me such strange and pleasing Ideas of remote Countries, during my stay in *Dublin*, especially of *Teneriffe*, (altho' they vary'd a little in their Computations ; and many, I am persuaded, have affirm'd that they have been at the Top of the Mountain, when they never were within 1000 Leagues of the Island) that I resolv'd to be an Eye-witness of what I had heard.

The

The next Morning, I began to prepare for my intended Journey, just as the Sun was above the Horizon. I hasten'd Breakfast as much as I cou'd, and after I shifted my self I begg'd the Assistance of two of the Sailors to set me on Shore, which I obtain'd, on Condition that I wou'd divide whatever I got, with them. I consented and was set on Shore.

I was no sooner landed, than I began seriously to reflect on my folly, (then not hearing the Noise of the Seamen, or Curses of my Master) I remember'd my Mothers warnings, but above all her swooning: My Master's fair Promises before I was his Servant, and his hard Usage after, which made me often wish my self at home, and reckon my Stripes as my Deserts. I went on thus melancholy, till I perceiv'd my self to ascend the Hill, and then I bent my self wholly upon confirming what I had heard; but to my great surprize, I found scarce one Word I had heard to be true, except that the Mountain is very high. It is certain that it is very large too, and that many may have ascended it; but then they may have ascended by different Ways, and some may have met with more inequalities in their ascent than others, which may have occasion'd a Difference in their Accounts of its Height. I was wholly unprovided with Instruments to take its Altitude, having brought nothing along with me, but a Bottle of Brandy, a Piece of Cheese, and a few Biscuits. I only observ'd, that I was 56 times weary in my ascent; by which given Number, if my Health and habit of Body were now the same, I could easily find out the Number sought for, *viz.* the Height of it. For by going up and down any Mountain of a moderate Height, till I was 56 times weary, and by finding out a mean Proportional between ascending and descending, and by making allowances for Trips and Stumbles, and the Storm, I humbly conceive, an ordinary Mathematician may measure the Height of the *Peak of Teneriffe*.

With

With much difficulty I got within sight of the Top of the Mountain, (I mean so as to see every Part of it distinctly) where I sat down to refresh my self. I pull'd out a Biscuit and held it in my left Hand, whilst I employ'd my right in searching for my Cheefe ; but the Wind was so violent that it blow'd away half my Biscuit as if it had been a Wafer, which oblig'd me to hold my Head between my Legs, while I Eat what I thought proper ; but I am not certain to this Day, whether the Biscuit was crack'd or not. At length I arriv'd at the very Summit of the Mountain, where I was oblig'd to discharge by Vomiting what I had lately eaten, that purer Air being very disagreeable to my gross Constitution ; this made me think very meanly of my self, who in my own Country was constantly complaining of close and foggy Weather ; when I found that such a Place was no more fit for me to breathe in, than Heaven is for habitual Sinners, if they might be permitted to go there without Repentance.

Whilst I was thus meditating on my own corrupt Nature, a sudden Whirlwind came, that rais'd me from the Place I stood on ; I suppose, that by Vomiting, (for it was very violent) I had increas'd the bulk of my Body, by the swelling of its Parts in my convulsive Motions ; so that it then became equal to more columns of Air than it was equal to before my Vomiting ; besides it was become lighter by the discharge I had made, which might alone produce what follow'd. For since we know that Vessels at a Key float or lye adrift as the Tide comes in, or goes out, and learned Men have given us this Reason for it, *viz.* That at high Water, the subjacent columns of Water are greater, or at least equal to the Bulk and Weight of the Vessel, and at low Water the contrary ; it follows, that there must be a certain quantity of Water, less than which wou'd not be able to sustain a Body of a certain Weight and Magnitude. This may be easily

easily apply'd, by considering that Air and Water are both Fluids, and differ only in their Density, and some other Properties which I have no occasion to mention ; so that it is probable in the last Degree, that my Body became then so proportionate to the subjacent columns of Air, that it easily sustain'd me. Or admitting, not granting, that this will not clearly account for it, I can yet have recourse to the Storm, which was then the Occasion of the continued Motion of my Body. But leaving such Disquisitions to the Learned, and confessing my own Weakness in attempting any thing of this Kind, I shall proceed to relate what happen'd in my Voyage to the *Moon*, (for so I may call it) having already hinted at the Analogy between Air and Water. After I had been rais'd from the Mountain, I was carried at such a rate for a while, that I almost lost my Breath ; but the Force of the Whirlwind gradually abating, my Passage became more easy, till I came to a Place of Resting. This was a Space between the Vortices of the *Earth* and *Moon*, where the Attraction of neither prevail'd, but the contrary Motions of their Effluvia destroy'd one another.

Here I began to look about me, and deplore my Condition ; I feared that when my Provision was consum'd, (for that I happen'd to have kept, being better secur'd than my Hat, which had been blown away,) I must inevitably die with Hunger, tho' I were secure from being crush'd by falling to either of the Planets. But my Pride soon prevail'd over this desponding Humour, when I consider'd my Circumstances in another light. I began to think I was too good for the Society of Mortals, which Opinion I was encourag'd in, by calling to mind every Action which I thought shou'd be rewarded, throwing the bad Ones entirely out of the Account : So that I now fancied my self made a *Star*, and that as my Body was to give Light to Men's Eyes, so my Actions which I accounted good, were to be set as an Example they shou'd imi-

cate. And altho' upon surveying my self, I found nothing Luminous about me, yet I was persuaded those on Earth wou'd think otherwise, and that I was render'd incapable of perceiving it my self at that Time, lest being conscious of it I shou'd become too haughty and unfit for that exalted Station. But then I began to consider, whether I might not derive the Light which I thought I gave from the *Sun*, and by the Motion of my Arms, and flowing of my Hair, be taken for a Comet. But this I rejected as erroneous, and wou'd not be oblig'd to the *Sun* for his Rays, so that I resolved to be independent, and model my Course by my own Reason. This I instantly set about, and resolving to be singular, and make People gaze at me, I intended to move from S. S. E. to N. N. W. and to perform but one Revolution in a royal Period, whether it happened to be long or short, so that I might be consulted about the Fate of a King, tho' I knew nothing of the Matter.

Pleas'd with those imaginary Prospects, and being well rested, I began to stir, and put my Projects in Execution; but this I found so difficult by means of the contrary Attractions, that my former desponding Humour return'd with an addition of Malice and Envy. I saw that I must Die, and perhaps never be heard of if I continued where I was, so that I strove with all my might, to throw my self back to the Earth, hoping I might kill some Body by my Fall, whose Friends wou'd spread abroad my Fame, tho' ignorant of my Intentions. To compass this, after much Labour, I remov'd my self somewhat farther from the Verge of the Earth's Atmosphere, intending to fall with the greater Rapidity, and bring certain Death to any Mortal I shou'd chance to light on. But this I shou'd never have any hopes of obtaining, had it not been that a Cloud full of Hail was driven towards me by the Whirlwind. I laid hold on the Opportunity, and putting both my Hands against it, by all Strength, I caus'd it to re-act upon me as much as I acted upon it, so that I was quickly remov'd into the Sphere of
the

the *Moon's* Attraction, more than I intended; for two thirds of my Body being attracted by the *Moon*, the rest soon follow'd, so that I was carried with incredible swiftness, which still increas'd in my fall towards that Planet.

It was my good Fortune to fall into a Fish-pond, which our sharp-sighted Philosophers mistake for a Part of the Sea, and call it *Sinus Rorum*; but I hope they will not be so bold as to deny what I say, since they all confess that they never were there. It is call'd in the Language of the *Moon Brugg-Quqs* because it belongs to the King of *Quqs*. By good Fortune the King's Fisherman was angling for the Diversion of some of the Court, when I fell into the Pond, and the hook which was tied to his Line, got into one of my Button-holes, so that he was oblig'd either to draw me out, tho' my Fall had terribly affrighted them, or lose his Rod, which wou'd have been punish'd with Death, for there they are oblig'd to perform whatever they undertake, be it never so difficult.

C H A P. II.

Containing an Account of the People's Care of him. His Surprise upon his Recovery. His manner of Learning their Language in a Night's time, with an Account for it.

WET and dirty as I was, and Dead in all outward Appearance, he drew me out of the Pond to the Amazement of all that saw me. I was carried to the King's great Hall to be consulted on, and expos'd to publick View. All that saw me believ'd me to be a Land Animal, and that some Bird of Prey had dropt me, being tir'd with my weight; but their chief concern was to bring me to life, which was soon effected, by a few Herbs which they pounded, pouring the juice of them down my Throat, and applying the Leaves by way of Poulrice to my Posteriors. It may

seem a little strange, that those Herbs shou'd be so powerful; but if we consider that the *Moon* has an Influence upon the Plants of the Earth, whence they derive their medicinal Qualities, it follows that the nearer any Plant is to that Body, it possesses those Qualities in a more eminent Degree; and consequently that those which grow upon it must excel all others. The Fright I was in upon my first opening my Eyes, had like to deprive me utterly of that Life which they were so solicitous to preserve; and I will leave it to any Man's own Breast, whether he wou'd not be terrified as much as I was, to find himself among such a Set of Animals as I am going to describe, without knowing how he was introduced to such Company. The Assembly was made up of Brutes and half Brutes, there were Bears, Wolves, Tygers, Foxes, Monkeys, Cats and Dogs, &c. and those of several Kinds, with certain other Animals, very like the Pictures which I have seen of Beasts, in the *East* and *West-Indies*; others had only one or more Members of Beasts; but what amaz'd me most of all was, that those Brutes walk'd upright and spoke, which I am sure was enough to terrifie any Man that has liv'd since *Æsop's* Days. The first I took notice of, was a Wolf, that held me by the Wrists; I apprehended that he wou'd instantly devour me, upon the Notice which I thought he had of an Earthy Smell about me, by the extraordinary fineness of his olfactory Nerves, whence he might judge me to be Dead; for I mistook the Poultrice in my Breeches for something more offensive; but I afterwards understood, that he was only an eminent Physician, that had not always good Success, and was then feeling my Pulse. I found my self very weak, and was for taking a Dram, for I had still kept my Bottle, but my Doctor Wolf hindred me, alledging as I understood after, that my Distemper was not yet come to its Crisis. He was of Opinion, that the Humours of the Body insist as much upon Liberty and Property,

perty, and are as sensible of an Affront as an *Englishman*, and that Distempers arise only from their striving to keep out Strangers ; besides, the animal Spirits are design'd for a Standing Army to suppress Riots, and assist the weak Proprietor ; but considering the great waste I had made of them, and that Brandy was a spirituous Liquor, he fear'd that a Dram wou'd be too powerful an Enemy for what was left of my animal Spirits, and that the Conflict wou'd end in my Destruction.

I was forc'd to submit to his Judgment without knowing at that time his Reasons, and was convey'd by a couple of Mastiffs in the Ticking of a Bolster, which they had emptied for that purpose, to a convenient Apartment. The Room where I was laid, was order'd to be kept dark 'till I cou'd learn their Language ; and a Gentleman with an Ass's Head, appointed to instruct me. The Method which he took for my Improvement, was to make me repeat after him the Names of those Things I seem'd to have occasion for, and 'till I had done so, I was sure not to get the use of them. I improv'd daily to his great Satisfaction, 'till I thought I was able to walk abroad ; but not knowing how to express my self to him so as to be understood, or why my Chamber was continually darken'd, I ventur'd to get up once before him, and grope for my Cloaths ; but he imagining that I wanted the Chamber-Pot, brought it to me with great speed, crying out *Lmlnse*, which was the Name of it, that I might repeat it after him ; but I was so provok'd at his Mistake, that I only answer'd in plain *English* B—d and W—ds ; he thinking that I strove to repeat *Lmlnse*, when I curs'd and swore, and finding that I did not do it, imputed it to some Defect in my Tongue ; upon which he instantly left me to go and advise with his Brethren. Not finding my Cloaths, I was oblig'd to lie down again, full of Indignation, and resolv'd rather to starve my self, than live as I had done much longer. But my Tutor
soon

soon return'd with a couple of Mules, who were to assist him in the splitting of my Tongue with a Silver Three-pence. One of the Mules approach'd me with a Candle and a Three-penny Piece, whilst the other secur'd my Hands, and my Tutor offer'd to open my Mouth, often repeating *Lmlause*. I thought at first they had design'd the Three-penny Piece for the same Use to me that *Demosthenes* made of *Pebbles*, 'till they began to proceed to the Operation. My Tutor had made me roar so much, and become so uneasy, by an immoderate Expansion of my Jaws, that I happily put out the Candle, which gave me some respite, and frustrated their Intentions; for we were no sooner in the Dark, and that I was left to my self, whilst the others were employ'd in lighting the Candle, and getting Ropes to tie me, than I rose to put my self in a posture of Defence, suspecting their Intentions, from the Usage I remember'd to have seen *Magpies* meet with in my own Country. But they return'd before I cou'd find any thing which I thought proper for my Defence, so that I resolv'd to repeat whatever they said as distinctly as I cou'd, hoping by that means to preserve my Tongue, which succeeded as I cou'd wish. For my Tutor, upon his Entry, was discoursing very seriously with a young Man whom he brought to assist him, and among other Words, often mentioned *Lmlause*, which I repeated very distinctly. The whole Company turn'd their Eyes upon my Tutor, who, appearing surpriz'd, left the Room. I ran to the young Man, whom I had not seen before, and by many obliging Gestures prevail'd upon him to stay with me. They observ'd my Fondness for him, and thought him to be the most proper Person to instruct me. *Tckbrff*, for that was his Name, accepted of the Office, and to my great Satisfaction, in a short Time, made me fit for Conversation. He was one that had been a Brute, but by applying to Learning, and considering his Folly, he recover'd his human Shape; he was generally despis'd

spis'd by all Beasts, and by some reputed to be a Conjuror, since there were Beasts that affirm'd themselves to be more virtuous than him, yet were in no likelihood of recovering their human Form. He did not much mind their Aspersions, but employ'd himself chiefly in reclaiming such as he found most tractable. He observ'd that I was one of good natural Parts, and might probably arrive at Knowledge by shorter Methods than had been us'd with his Countrymen. The first Tryal which he made of me, was to make me perfect Master of their Language; and this he effected in a Night's Time, after the manner I shall relate. He took a large and correct Dictionary, and minc'd the Leaves of it; those he put into an Earthen Vessel half full of Water, and cover'd it so close that no Air could come into it; he plac'd the Vessel, with its upper Part parallel to the Horizon, upon a gentle Fire, where he let it remain thirty-nine Minutes. The Air which was inclos'd in the Vessel, being put into a violent Motion by the Heat of the Fire, together with the Motion of the Water, soon reduc'd the minc'd Leaves to a Consistence of Jelly. The Vessel had been cover'd so closely, to hinder any of the Letters from being carried off in Vapours, and that the Air in the upper part of the Vessel might act with the greater Force. He then set it by to cool, before he ventur'd to uncover it; and when it was perfectly cold, gave it to me to eat for *Sowins* with White-wine and Sugar. This serv'd me for Supper, and I was order'd to sleep as soon as I had taken it; he wou'd not leave me that Night, but watch'd me as I slept, and assur'd me in the Morning, that he was wonderfully delighted to hear me break Wind in my Sleep; sometimes with all the force of Rhetorick, sometimes in the Tone of a Grammarian.

When I awoke, I receiv'd a particular Account of what he had done, and thank'd him with all imaginable Expressions of Gratitude. But I was very desirous to know whether the Mules intended to slit my
Tongue

Tongue or not, or if they did, what cou'd be their reason for it; to which I receiv'd this Answer: That I might observe, that in their Language four or more Consonants were often join'd in one Word without a Vowel intervening, and consequently requir'd a greater Volubility of Tongue than other Languages where the Case is otherwise, that Member being chiefly employ'd in the Pronunciation of Consonants: And in order to my more speedy and better learning their Language, it was thought advisable to divide my Tongue, that I might be able to pronounce two Consonants at once, since I had not been accusom'd to it from my Infancy; and that my former Tutor, mistaking my Meaning, (as I had inform'd him) had persuaded some as ignorant as himself to consent to the Proposal.

C H A P. III.

Containing an Account of his being sent for by the King: His Discourse with Tckbrff about the King. His Manner of approaching him. Some Observations on his Courtiers. His Approach to him. His escaping being put to death; and what Discourse he had with Tckbrff about the People of his own Country, and the People of the Moon.

TH E King upon notice of my Recovery, gave Orders that I shou'd be brought before him; upon which I desir'd the Advice of *Tckbrff*: He told me first that the King, who was an absolute Monarch, was an ambitious Tyrant, he was one that never troubled himself about the Good of his People; but if ever their Interest interfer'd with his even unlawful Diversions, it was entirely neglected; he was a great Lover of Pleasure, and of every thing that was new, which he was pleas'd to call polite Learning, (tho' he was often fond of, and encourag'd the greatest Absurdities); an Instance of which he gave

gave me, in the Preferment of one to great Posts of Trust, who had only propos'd to make the Rays of Light palpable to the Hands; out of which, when his Design was perfected, he intended that an Apartment for the King shou'd be built; and altho' the failing in a Project was to be punish'd with Death, where the Projectors were such Fools as to confess their Disappointment, yet this Man requir'd such a long Time, and so great Expences, that he was sure to outlive his Proposals. He had, however, amus'd the King with an odd Account of the Means he wou'd make use of, and made them so unintelligible by the help of the Mathematicks, that he was believ'd to mean honestly, and a Pension was settled on him for effecting his Design. The Rays of Light were to be let into a dark Room, one by one, thro' Holes equal to their Bulk, which he affirmed he was well acquainted with. Here was a Mathematical Demonstration of an Hour long, which I omit for the Reader's sake. They were then to be refracted ninety-nine times by passing thro' different Mediums, which wou'd weaken their Force so much, that they might be at length fix'd in a Liquor which he had prepar'd for that purpose; and when the vacant Interstices of the Liquor were fill'd with them, (for he asserted that there was a Vacuum) by Chymical Operations, he wou'd gather them into Vessels to be reserv'd, till he got enough of all Colours for erecting the Building. The Cement which he propos'd for them, was *Cartesius's* subtle Matter, which might be gather'd by Sheets daub'd with a bituminous Substance, compounded of the Effluvia of certain Bodies, whose Virtues he was well acquainted with. Those Sheets were to be hung in the open Air till the subtle Matter had cover'd them; then they were to be boil'd in Vessels hermetically seal'd 'till the subtle Matter had stuck to the Tops of them, whence it might be taken and laid by for use. This short

Account he gave of one among the many famous Men who were then at Court.

I desir'd to know in what manner I was to approach his Majesty ; and was told, that since I was a Foreigner, the most proper Method wou'd be to walk upon my Hands with my Heels upwards, that the King might have the better Opinion of my Abilities ; and was assur'd, that the Novelty of the Thing wou'd be very acceptable. I lik'd the Proposal, and was two Days in learning to walk in that manner ; during which Time I pretended not to be thoroughly recover'd, and fed only upon learned Books in their Language prepar'd as before. I voided nothing by way of Excrement all the while I liv'd upon Books, but a few false Concords, which cou'd not subsist within me, on account of a Meal I had made upon Criticisms.

When the Time came that I was to appear before his Majesty, I was conducted by *Tckbrff* to the Palace to wait 'till I was call'd for. While I was attending the King's Levee, I could not but make many Observations upon the strange Behaviour of the Courtiers, whose different Passions and Interests I cou'd easily discern. I saw a Fox and a Calf accosting each other with great Civility, tho' I am certain that they were inveterate Enemies : But their manner of Salutation, which seem'd a little extraordinary, may perhaps be worth the Reader's notice. They bow'd most courteously to each other at first sight, which continued 'till they had the Happiness to shake Hands ; I expected that a Kiss wou'd ensue, but it seems the Gentlemen were better bred ; for, upon shaking Hands, each apply'd his Nose to the Posteriors of the other ; where, after they had regal'd their Sense of Smelling for a few Moments, they began to express their Hatred for one another in the most obliging Terms. *Tckbrff*, as learned as he was, and to whom I am much indebted, cou'd not give me a natural Reason for this manner of Compliment, which was peculiar to Men of high Rank ; for the common
 People

People affected Cleanliness in that Case, and made use of joining their Lips to those of their Friends upon meeting. He told me indeed, that the joining of the Lips of Friends was founded in Nature, and bore an Hieroglyphical Meaning. For since it is by what proceeds from the Mouth, that a Man is well or ill reputed of; and that we cannot judge of all Men by their Writings; that the greater part of Mankind know not how to write, it is evident that Nature, which operates by the most general and compendious Ways, hath taught us to join our Lips in Friendship, where two Persons should be resolv'd to agree in their Sentiments, and submit to the most powerful Reasons that shall be pronounc'd by either with respect to some Truth or Truths wherein they are both concern'd; as when two Brothers meet, they should both be resolv'd before-hand to agree in this, that the Welfare of their Parents was to be desir'd and promoted by them to the utmost of their Power; the joining of Lips intimating a Conformity of Opinions, which thro' the Lips were to be convey'd. But the Deference which *Tckbrff* paid to Courtiers, as being Men of Power and Learning, made him incapable of assigning a Reason for their smelling to the Back-parts upon meeting; and his Instructions had so far prevail'd upon me, that I dar'd not even to think, during my stay among them, so as that I might not be favourably understood by any indifferent Person, had I express'd my Meaning in Words. But since I came to my own Country, I began to think as freely as my Neighbours, and examine many Things in the *Moon* by *English* Rules, particularly the manner of Salutation among Courtiers just mentioned. I believe that they well knowing that thro' the Fundament the most stinking Excrement is convey'd; and that the Intention, as well as Habit of Body, may from its Smell, Shape, and Colour, be guess'd at, have, to avoid needless Expressions, such as *How do you do*, wisely made use of this Method to inform themselves.

I am sensible that some ill-meaning Persons may say, that this Salute is very like that used by two *Irish* Curs, when each suspects the other to differ from him in Sex, and hopes he may prove a Bitch. But those Gentlemen may be pleas'd to consider, that both the Persons mentioned were really Brutes, and that this Compliment pass'd between them purely out of Complaisance; tho' I cannot affirm it for certain Truth; or else my own Solution of the Matter might satisfy, I think, an unprejudic'd Person.

But to return from this Digression: While I was entertaining my self with Reflections on the Behaviour of those People, notice was given me that his Majesty was at leisure to look at me; I instantly inverted my Body, and began to move upon my Hands after my Guide, but had much difficulty in my Passage; for the Courtiers press'd so hard to view me in this uncommon Posture, that they often trod upon my Fingers. At length I came into the King's Presence, where I met with different Treatment at first from what I expected; for after that I had made the greatest Protestations of my Fidelity and Readiness to serve him in the Court Dialect, he told me, with a Frown, that he took me for an Impostor, who, to carry on some Designs against the State, and prevent my being readily known, had appear'd in that manner. He added, that I must certainly be a *Scusmlr*, (which Word, in our Language, signifies a Man of Law, if you interpret it literally) or one that undertook to prove both Sides of a Question, since I had now made it doubtful, which End of a Man ought to be uppermost; and concluded that I should be rewarded accordingly; but the Time and Manner of it were yet to be consider'd of. I shou'd have inevitably died at that Time, had it not been for a Lie which I told; for I assur'd his Majesty, that all Foreigners of Distinction, as well as Ambassadors, approach our Kings in that Posture which he saw me in; whence he inferr'd, that it was difficult to know which
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was the sure End of them, and when they were in earnest. I was instantly order'd to resume my natural Posture, and give a full and clear Account of my self. To shew my Art in getting upon my Feet, I describ'd with my big Toes the Portion of a Circle, whose Radius was nearly equal to the Length of my Body; I then answer'd all the Questions which were put to me concerning the manner of my coming into that Kingdom, and the Government and Customs of my own Nation. The great Knowledge which I had of their Language, supply'd me with such Variety of elegant Expressions, that the King took me for a Person of an uncommon Genius, as he was pleas'd to term it, and told me that I should find the Marks of his royal Favour; tho' I am inclined to believe he intend'd to make use of my Judgment and Parts to enslave his People the more, if possible, and perpetrate his Cruelty with the greater Security.

However there was a Pension settled on me for my Support, 'till a Place should fall, which I might be thought capable of managing. *Tickbriff*, after we had withdrawn from the King, told me that he believed we were all honest Men in my Country, and could wish to be among them; for surely, said he, none that has but the least part of a Man about him, can disobey those most reasonable Laws of that excellent Constitution, where the Interests of the King and the People are so blended, that it is impossible for the one to subsist without the other; and where the People must out of Gratitude love him whose chief and constant Care it is to preserve them in their Rights and Privileges.

I cou'd not but smile at his Discourse, and tell him, that notwithstanding they enjoy'd all those mighty Blessings which he had mention'd, they were perhaps the most refractory and rebellious People in the *Solar System*. He doubted my Veracity, 'till I explained to him, as well as I could, the Difference between *Whig* and *Tory*, *Protestant* and *Papist*, and told him with what

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Zeal every Man maintain'd that Opinion which he embrac'd thro' Ignorance, Prejudice, or Interest, without daring to examine his Principles by an infallible Rule, lest he shou'd see any Reason for renouncing that Error he was so fond of, if it shou'd prove one. I gave him also an Account of their proceedings against a King, that thro' Faction and private Interest was put to Death, yet might have sav'd his Life and his Crown if he wou'd consent with wicked Ministers to oppress his People. Here *Tckbrff* express'd the greatest Indignation and Horror mix'd with a Degree of Pity for the unthinking Contrivers of his Death; and ask'd me how I could preserve my human Shape among such a corrupted Multitude. I told him that we carried on our most wicked Practices, and encourag'd the vilest Passions with the greatest shew of Humanity, and beg'd of him to let me know if he could, how it came to pass that his Countrymen, were so unhappy as to have their Thoughts prefigur'd in their Bodies; or why such Metamorphoses did not make them Honest? He reply'd, that the Reason why those Transformations did not make them Honest, was owing to the Ignorance of their Deformity; for every Man judg'd favourably of himself by a Misconstruction of his Actions, and it was observable, that no Person who had any part of a Beast in his composition, cou'd with a slight View behold his own Defects, tho' he often saw more brutal Members in others than they really had, which proceeded from a Desire they had that it shou'd be so; for they mistaking Virtue for a relative Thing, imagin'd every Man to be Virtuous, than whom they cou'd find one more Brutal; never considering, that he, who wou'd deserve the Character of a good Man, must observe to the utmost of his Power, an exact Conformity of every of his Actions to right Reason. As to the Changes which our Bodies are subject to, (continued he) the best Account which I find in Writings or Tradition is this; that our Fore-Fathers in the early Ages of the *Moon*, before they

they had built them Houses ; were oblig'd to live in Caves, and by that means were much conversant with Beasts of all kinds ; and as the Principle of Self-love began to be misunderstood, they began to imitate and put in Practice the Dispositions and Actions of those Beasts which were most agreeable to their Inclinations ; here they began to grow cunning and deceive each other, and each himself, with the Sagacity of Brutes, as their private Interest prevail'd. Now since we know that all Bodies, especially those of a more soft Texture, derive certain Qualities from those Bodies which are nearest to them, so as sometimes to appear quite different from what they really are ; it is probable that different Men diligently attending different Brutes to observe their own, had their correspondent Members transform'd into those of the Brute they attended ; but whether this was done by the Effluvia that proceeded from the Beast, as the Moderns hold ; or by some natural Magick, as the Antients were of Opinion, I will not take upon me to determine ; but 'tis said that the first Changes were thus made, which have continued for so many Ages.

I then ask'd him, how they came to be so negligent of the Education of the Heir apparent to the Crown, as to suffer him to ascend the Throne with any Members of a Beast ; for I had taken notice when I was before the King, that he had the Head and the right Paw of a *Lion*. He answer'd that their King was elective, and that upon a King's decease, they crown'd one who was remarkable for the good Services he had done his Country, and for the Perfectness of his human Form ; but the best they cou'd find, wou'd sometimes upon his being invested with so much Power, give a Loose to his irregular Desires, since he obtain'd all that he had so long wish'd for ; and it was observable in the King I had seen, that his left Hand was inclin'd to be hairy, and that he never par'd the Nails of it, whence it was expected that it wou'd soon become like the other. Here I cou'd not but praise
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our own King, who before his Accession to the Crown had signaliz'd himself for his Valour, and often hazarded his Life for the Defence of his Country, and after his Coronation improv'd the good Qualities he was before possess'd of, to the great Joy of his People. *Tckbrff* wish'd that their Government might be chang'd to that of the *English*, for he often bewail'd the miserable consequences of unlimited Power in a Sovereign.

C H A P. IV.

Containing an Account of their Discourse about an Amour between Fribbigghe and Blmmfl. Their Characters. He turns Fribbigghe's Rival. Makes a Speech to Blmmfl. Fribbigghe is discarded.

WE then began to discourse about an Amour that was much talk'd of, between a Tabby Cat, and a black and white Lap-Dog, and it was believ'd that it wou'd be a Match, from the Similitude of their Intellects.

The Cat which was the Male, was a noted Fortune-hunter, and one that had as little pretensions to a Lady's Heart as any in the Kingdom of *Quqns*, if he was consider'd to be what he really was. He was one that laid out his small Fortune entirely upon his Cloaths, and contented himself with more ordinary Meals than an *Irish* Footman wou'd do, when he eat at his own Expence. He was a great Pretender to Wit and good Sense, tho' destitute of both: This I affirm on my own certain Knowledge of the Man; but others proceeded some what further, whose Censure I shall submit to the candid Reader. They said that he was a Coward and had broke off the Point of his Sword one Day under a Pretence of sharpening it; but those Gentlemen may be pleas'd to consider, that a Cat (whose Form *Fribbigghe*, for that was the Creature's Name) usurp'd, does sometimes, force its Nails into a Post in order to make them sharper, tho' it may by chance meet

meet

meet with one somewhat too hard to be pierc'd, and break a Nail in the Experiment ; why then might not *Fribbiggbe* run his Sword into a Beam, for none are positive as to the Manner of breaking it, and if the Blade prov'd bad, with a safe Conscience leave a Bit of it in the Wood ; or else he might designedly break it to prevent Murder, since he was often affronted? Others reported that he was a Fool, and had given out that he had kick'd a Gentleman, who it was believ'd had kick'd him, since he always shunn'd him ; and that he boasted of Favours receiv'd from a Lady, who upon his Second Visit had forbid him her House. But what he hated most of all to be told of was, the laying out of 3 s. and 7 d. which was all that he had at a certain Time: He gave 3 s. 3 d. to Chairmen on a dry Day, and after buying Snuff with 3 Pence more, reserv'd but a single Penny for his Supper, when it unfortunately happen'd that he was oblig'd to Sup in his own Room. He never met with so good Success in any Amour as he did in this I am speaking of, for he had often patiently born a Beating for his Impudence, which he call'd Gallantry, and began to be tir'd of the *Lap-dog*, because he had met with so little difficulty in his Addresses, and valu'd her as he did all others chiefly for her Fortune. The *Lap-Dog* which was so much taken Notice of in the *Moon*, wou'd not I am certain obtain the same Character in *Dublin*: I rather think that she wou'd pass for an accomplish'd Lady ; and that every Mathematical Figure which she would publish in her Head-cloaths would be industriously taken notice of, and set forth in many different Editions. If I begin with her Motion, it was neither Natural or Easy, for if it were, it wou'd be always the same, and she wou'd not be so choice of it. I have seen her in many different ways of passing along a Walk ; such as Ambling, Pacing, Trotting, and sometimes Running, and often in a *Je ne scay quoy* Manner that was a Compound of several of the fore-mention'd : And have been told that when she has had

no Visitors to excuse her, she has call'd a Servant to reach her the Poaker from the other Side of the Fire. At all publick Places she only minded the various Appearances which others made; perhaps it may be hence concluded, that she was a Lady of good Sense and one that observ'd Mankind, to make her own Conduct the more Regular: But I assure you that she only minded the Outside, and could not smell a Beaux Brain's, for the Essence in his Wig, or discover a groveling Soul in a Brocade Waistcoat; and People that did not much care for her, were wont to say that it was a Maxim with her, that much Powder on a Beaux Shoulders signified much Sense; and smart Repartee, was denoted by an Hat, if I may so call it, made to be carried under the Arm. Yet this I may venture to say in her Praise, that she always minded one thing in publick Places, and that was the Dress of others, which she cou'd give a better Account of when she came Home than of any thing that was said; which will be an Argument of her good Judgment as long as a Philosopher is held preferable to a Verbalist, or Observations on Substances better than Observations on Words.

Her uncommon Character I confess, made me once turn *Fribbigghe's* Rival and pay her a Visit under the Pretence of Courtship. I am justly sensible how much I expose my self, in putting my self in competition with such a contemptible Animal as a Beaux, who has nothing but his being a Beaux to recommend him: But why may I not be allow'd this Liberty, as well as some of my Countrymen are allow'd to go to *Bawdy-Houses* for Speculation. When I came to her Apartment I was introduc'd by her Waiting-Maid with much Ceremony, and desir'd to sit down directly opposite to her, I suppose that she might view me the Better. But I cou'd soon perceive that she did not like me, because I made no gaudy Appearance: And I believe she took me for a Fool, for she ask'd me half a Dozen impertinent Questions before I got leave to make her an Answer to one of them; among the rest, she ask'd me what a Clock it was, tho' there was a Clock in the Room;

Room ; and she was seated more conveniently for looking at it than I was ; she ask'd me besides, whether I had heard of a Duel that was fought the Night before, which unless I had been entirely Deaf I cou'd not but have heard of as I pass'd along the Streets, for the *News-boys* were very loud in proclaiming it. I told her Ladyship, that from the Moment that I had seen her, I became incapable of observing the most common Occurrences, being wholly taken up in contemplating her Charms. Here she began to look at me with a more pleasant Countenance, which encouraged me to proceed.

I call'd to mind all the eloquent Jargon I had ever heard or cou'd think of, and resolv'd that Nonsense shou'd pass for Wit with my now adorable *Bliss* ; since I was persuaded that her Understanding was much about the same Size with that of most of our *Irish* Ladies, who never begin to believe that a Man loves them till he has told them such Lies as would startle any but themselves. I swore that my Body was like a Bundle of Matches, which was fir'd by the Lightning of her Eyes, and earnestly pray'd that a gentle Breeze of her Pity wou'd vouchsafe to cool my glowing Heart. Thou *Primrose* of Perfection, said I, were a Demiculverin let off within my Belly, it cou'd not discompose my Frame, more than a Frown from thine awful Brow. Alas ! How often have I strove to rid my self of this hated load of Life, since the Magnet of my Soul holds its repelling end to me ; but the cruel Fates deny me the Happiness of dying yet, especially in the Manner I wou'd chuse ; I thought to steal from this unpleasant World : For what can delight me, when I do not enjoy what I most ardently wish for ? I thought to entomb my self in the River, and assist the God of it with my Tears to supply his Urn. But my Flame was so great, so far beyond what can be imagin'd, that I made a greater Noise in my plunge, than the *Sun* does when he dips in the Straights of *Gibraltar*. The affrighted Fishes roar'd, the God frown'd, and the

Nymphs threw me on the Bank again. I next attempted to swing by the Neck in my Garters ; Fool that I was, to think that they cou'd withstand the Fire that rag'd within me ! They were soon consum'd, and I left almost in despair of dying ; never were you, my Fairer than the fairest, more griev'd for the breaking of a Necklace : Yet I had a Sword, and resolv'd to make a new Passage for my Sighs, and wound this Heart of mine, which gave me such Uneasiness ; but here my Attempt was vain, my Blade was melted, and my Fingers burn'd, for the Heat of my Breast exceed'd that of the Sun-beams collected in many Glasses. How great was then the Anguish of my Mind ? I rav'd and fann'd my Flame by repeating *Blumf!* Then my good Genius appear'd, and bid me be comforted, and said, your Goddess's Heart is not made of Steel ; she will consider your deplorable Condition, and as you deserve, reward you. 'Twas this embolden'd me to approach you, and made me hope, since I knew my own Sincerity, that I shou'd not be despis'd.

The Effect which this rapturous Bombast had on her, is almost incredible ; she presented her Hand to me to kiss, and told me that she pitied my Sufferings ; but I mistook her Meaning, and grasping it with one of my Hands, made bold to kiss her Lips ; she seem'd a little angry at my Rudeness, but was pacify'd by my swearing that her Breath was sweeter than the Breeze which wantons in Amaranthine Bowers. I then repeated my Caresses with little difficulty, and persuaded her that I was all over Love, and she all over Charms. But *Fribbigbe's* unlucky Stars sent him into the Room just as we were in a strict Embrace. It seems that she had lately permitted him to enter her Apartment without sending first to know whether she was pleas'd to be within or not ; and this which he took for a Mark of her special Favour, prov'd his Disgrace. After he came into the Room, he stood for some time without Speech or Motion, and like a religious Man that is loth to believe his Eyes, often rubb'd them. *Blumf!*
who

who was ready enough to find Faults where there were none, was a little confounded at the Sight of *Fribbigbe* ; but since I had sworn that I lov'd and suffer'd so much, she thought I absolv'd her from her Promises, and that *Fribbigbe* was to be discarded: She took the Hint from his rubbing his Eyes, and told him that she believ'd he was not right awake ; or else he wou'd not have the Impudence to come into the Chamber of one that shou'd command his Esteem, without first knowing whether his Visit was seasonable; and told him that for that Time she wou'd pardon him ; but begg'd of him to be more discreet for the future. As great a Fool as he was, he cou'd not but perceive that he was ill us'd, and tho' he did not love her, yet his little Soul cou'd not bear to see her in the Arms of another : What, Madam, said he, is it thus that I am slighted ? Are all my Sufferings and your Vows so soon forgotten ? And have I seen you in the Arms of one whom of all living I shou'd never suspect for a Rival ? But Madam you are fond of Rarities, or-else you cou'd never leave me for such a Person. Here I was going to reply, but she prevented me, and told him that I was more than I appear'd to be ; but for some Reasons which he shou'd never be acquainted with, had chosen that Dress, and desir'd him to be cautious in speaking of me. Madam, said he, I shall never think well of any that regard you, since you have blam'd me for what I have done with your Permission. Then turning to me, he told me that he wou'd remember me, and would be glad to see me in the Park at six that Evening. I assur'd him, that I shou'd be very sorry that he shou'd forget me, and as he was going down Stairs, lent him two or three Kicks for a Token to put him in mind of me. He was so much enrag'd, that he seem'd not to take notice of them, but walk'd off in some Disorder.

C H A P. V.

Containing an Account of Blmmſſ's inviting him to drink Tea with her. A philoſophical Account of the Effects of Tea, with its firſt Riſe. His Departure from Blmmſſ; and his Uſage towards Fribbigghe.

AS ſoon as he was gone, *Blmmſſ* invited me to drink *Tea* with her, over which ſhe oblig'd me in taking poor *Fribbigghe* to pieces. Then ſhe gave me the private Characters of all the beautiful Ladies in Town; but amongſt them all, there was not one that got a good Word; and as the *Tea* Leaves began to ſpread themſelves, ſo ſhe began to diſcover her Mind, 'till I became acquainted with all her Secrets. I have ſince enquir'd of many ingenious Gentlemen, to find out the true Cauſe of Ladies venting their Scandal over *Tea*; ſome of whoſe Opinions, with their leave, I ſhall ſet down.

One told me that Sympathy was the Cauſe of it; for, ſaid he, we may obſerve that the hot Water has the ſame Effect upon the *Tea* Leaves, that it has upon a Lady, for they both diſcover what was not ſeen before, upon taking it; whence he inferr'd, that a Woman's Soul was moſt like a *Tea* Leaf, of any thing it cou'd be compar'd to, becauſe it is ſo eaſily oblig'd to diſcover its Secrets. But I objected that Sympathy was exploded, and 'till he cou'd prove that the Soul of a Woman is ſurrounded by the hot Water upon drinking it, as *Tea* Leaves are in the Pot, his Similitude would not be juſt; which if he undertook to prove, he muſt inevitably place a Lady's Soul in ſome part of her Belly; but I advis'd him to take care how he aſſerted ſuch a thing, ſince thereby he might probably incur the Diſpleaſure of the whole Sex.

Another ſaid, ſince by the help of *Microscopes*, we have diſcover'd certain Eminences upon Leaves, and certain Animals creeping, nay, running among them,

as wild Beasts do in a Forrest, it is probable that those Animals, upon drying of a *Tea* Leaf, are dried too, and become hard, and are seemingly dead, as Swallows are in Winter; but when they are put into hot Water, they come to life again, and being taken along with the Water into a Lady's Mouth, they irritate the Nerves of her Tongue, and cause some Uneasiness in that Member, which makes it then so apt to defame others. He then desir'd me to consider the Fineness of a Lady's Body, and how apt we are to give ill Language when we are vex'd. He added, that the Water might sometimes be so hot, as to kill those Animals, which he took for a Reason why sometimes a Pot of *Tea* might be drank without Scandal. A third was of Opinion, that it was the Voices of those Animals being scalded with the hot Water, which we took for Scandal, tho' it was not, and desir'd me to consider how apt we were to be deceiv'd in many things, and why not in this? I must confess, that these Gentlemen have learnedly accounted for it, but not to my Satisfaction: For granting that there were such Animals upon Leaves, why do not those upon *Tobacco* produce the same Effect, or why may we not hear those upon *Tea* Leaves roar before they get into a Lady's Mouth? Surely none wou'd be so unmannerly as to blame a Lady for the crying of an Animal so hard to be seen.

But the best Account I cou'd meet with, is founded upon the Relation which is given by the Natives of the Country where *Tea* grows; they say that this Plant was at first held in no more Esteem than common Bushes, and that the Leaves of it were never us'd, if they were us'd at all, but as Saw-dust or Chaff, 'till it happen'd once that a certain Animal among them, remarkable for its Pride and Ill-nature, came to shelter it self from the Heat of the Sun under this Shrub (they call the Animal *Namow*) where, as it lay a long Time secur'd from the Heat, it had an Inclination to put forth its Excrement; or to express the Matter more cleanly,

to

to untruss a Point, and thought no place so proper for it as that where it had been rested. (This is mention'd as an Instance of that Creature's Ingratitude to its Benefactor.) In short, it left something at the Root of the Tree which did not smell very pleasant in the Noses of them who liv'd at that time. It had a strange Effect also upon the Tree, for it made it retain its Smell, and instead of not affecting Peoples Noses at all, affect them in a very disagreeable manner ; so that they made as little use of it for a long time after, as they do of *Hemlock* in *Ireland* : But succeeding Ages differ'd very much from their Forefathers ; for it happen'd that a Lady, famous for her great Knowledge of the Virtues of Plants, (I am heartily sorry I cannot remember her Name) took some of the Leaves of this Tree, and boil'd them to find out their Qualities, and after much Study assur'd her female Friends, that those Leaves were very wholesome, and that Water in which they were boil'd, contributed much to the dilating the urinary Passages, and by that means wou'd keep them from the Stone or Gravel ; but the disagreeable Smell and Taste of 'em might be corrected by Ingredients fit to please those Senses which the *Tea* Leaves offended. Her Advice was follow'd by those she had any Influence on, and they chose *Tea* Water for their Breakfast ; but they took so much of it at several times in the Day, and put so much Sugar in it, that they began to be troubled with Diseases which they might have been free from, had they never changed their Diet. But the Lady who recommended it to 'em, cou'd not bear that her Counsel shou'd be neglected, and at last persuaded 'em that it had no disagreeable Taste or Smell at all, and ought to be taken with but little or no Sugar, if they intended it shou'd do 'em any good. They were easily inclin'd to believe her, since they were already great Admirers of several stinking Things, and valu'd 'em for stinking, such as Cream-Cheeses, Venison, &c. so that in a short Time from a few, the Folly became epidemical.

This

This is an Account of the first Use of *Tea*, as it is now among the Ladies; but to give a Reason for the Scandal which attends it, must be the next Thing I shall mention.

I have already observ'd to you, that the Animal which gave this Tree its Qualities, was proud and ill-natur'd; and it is very probable, if it could speak, that Defamation would attend such an evil Disposition; and since neither the Animal nor the Tree were endued with Speech, and that the Seeds of Defamation, as we may reasonably suppose, were transmitted from the one to the other, inasmuch as a bad Temper often depends chiefly on the Habit of the Body, it follows, that a Lady must speak for both, since she can do it, lest Nature might be said to intend an Effect, and not produce it, when and where she may. The only Objection of any Moment which this Account is liable to, is, that it is very strange that so remote a Cause should operate so strongly and universally upon Ladies, and not upon Men, who have not yet degenerated into Misses. But to this I answer, that the Delicacy of a Lady's Constitution renders her more capable of being influenc'd by a weak and remote Cause than a Man is; for surely there is a Difference between the Dirt which they are made of, and the Dirt of which the rest of Mankind is form'd, or else they would never take so much upon them. But to return whence I digress'd: I sat with *Blumst* till it was near the Time that I was to meet *Fribbigghe* at. I was very glad that I was so near my Delivery; for I confess that I was heartily tir'd with playing the Hypocrite so long. I left her, seemingly, as much concerned as she was, and walk'd towards the Park, reflecting on her strange Behaviour and monstrous Credulity: I was surpriz'd to think that I had gain'd her Affections so much at the first Visit, when others had spent some Lunar Years in their Ad-

Nativity, and well affected to his Government; yet I could not imagine by what it was caus'd; for it was more loud and shrill than any Sound of Bells I had ever heard in *Ireland*. I was inform'd that they had no Bells in the Moon; and to supply that Defect, they, upon Days of Rejoicing, hir'd certain Persons, fit for nothing else, to foment Quarrels between Women, so as that they might scold: Those Women were immediately carried to the Tops of Steeples, where they were furnish'd with Liquors to enflame their Rage, and had those Fomenters standing by them, to take care that each should return the ill Language she receiv'd, tho' they were ready enough of themselves to continue their loud Reproaches; and that those scolding Women were what made such an horrible Din. *Tckbrff* further told me, that this Custom of putting the scolding Women upon the Tops of Steeples, had made them, for some Years, past keep their Tongues in more Subjection than they were wont to do, which oblig'd 'em to hire Persons to make them alarm the Kingdom. I could not but wish that all the loud-tongu'd Women in mine own Country were transported to the *Moon*, till I consider'd, that by that Means poor *Ireland* would find a great Scarcity of Wives, and perhaps in one Age be wholly uninhabited. I have since thought that Philosophers upon Earth might mistake this Noise in the *Moon* for Musick, which made them first talk of the Musick of the Spheres.

Before I had Time to reflect upon what I had heard, we met with a Company of Beasts, among whom we could not discover the least Remains of Humanity, except in one, who had preserv'd his Nose; but I believe that was owing to his not taking Snuff; for I did not see him take a Pinch during our Conference, as the rest did. Those were Persons, who to shew how ready they were to serve their

their King, had made themselves so drunk, that they forgot how to help themselves; they rail'd at all that did not stagger, and pronounced them disaffected Persons. A Swine that happen'd to be next to me, had like to have thrown me down with a Reel which he took, tho' I happily kept myself from falling: The rest seeing me run from him, thought I had assaulted him, and sent an Hero to beat me for it. He came up to me, and aim'd a furious Blow at my *Cerebrum*; I avoided it, and he fell into the Gutter; the Company shouted as if they had obtain'd a Victory, while we made what Haste we could from them. How much better, said *Tekbriff*, when we were got from them, would those Persons prove their Loyalty, if upon this Day each would apply with remarkable Industry to that which might make him useful in the Commonwealth, rather than, by wishing Health to our Sovereign, impair their own, and by utterly extinguishing their little Reason, if they had any left, render themselves so contemptible to all that are not in the same Condition?

He had just ended this Reflection when we enter'd the Temple. I had not, indeed, as yet enquir'd into the Belief of the Congregation I was now going to join with, which may seem a little strange at first Sight to any one who considers what a vast Number of Books a Man of my Parts might have devour'd since my Arrival; some of which ought to have taught me this Lesson, that when a Man willingly does he knows not what, he may be guilty of he knows not what: But this could not possibly be my Case; for I told you before, and you must take my Word for it, that I was a perfect Master of their Language; so that I could not be guilty of I know not what, in assenting to what I did not understand; besides, I was resolv'd for the present barely to observe what I saw, without any more Emotion
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of Mind than if it had been my Fate to be a Statue for the Ornament of that Place. But here I will give the Reader some Account of the Belief of this Sect, which was the most numerous of any in the *Moon*. They were the Followers of the *Pythagorean* Doctrine ; and whatever they practis'd, they confidently affirmed that they had his express Command for, or else they made him to mean Things as they serv'd their Interests, by giving his Thoughts a new Turn, and by making their Comments upon his Writings as authentick as what they were design'd to explain. Here it may be ask'd, how *Pythagoras* ever got into the *Moon*? But I think it may be ask'd with greater Propriety, how he ever got to the Earth? For by examining the Records in both Places, it will be found, that the first Body which he animated was in the *Moon*, and was the Body of a Corn-Cutter ; He lived very poorly in that State for many Years, till he was set at Liberty by a Disease contracted by smelling stinking Toes. The next which he enter'd into was that of a Citizen, but in a short Time was scolded out of that Tenement by his Wife. He serv'd an Apprenticeship of five Years immediately after in the Shape of a Coach-Horse to a Lady of Quality, who kill'd him with going a-Visiting. He was then transform'd into a Spider, a Bailiff, an Whore, an Emperor, an Hangman, a Greyhound, a Kitchen-Wench, a Lawyer, a Fox, and a Mad-Man. In this last Station he set up for a Philosopher, and call'd himself *Pythagoras*. He was not always stark mad, but had his Intervals of right Reason ; in which he gain'd so much upon his Hearers, that at length they took his mad Fits for nothing but surprising Flights of his Imagination. He gain'd so much Credit in a little Time, that the greatest Absurdities confirm'd by an *Ipse Dixit*, were thought to be sufficiently

ently demonſtrated. He us'd to harangue the People upon the Fallibility of their Senſes ; and by deceiving them ſometimes with *Legerdemain*, in which he was very expert, brought them to believe, that their Senſes, being rightly diſpos'd, the Object at a proper Diſtance, and in a proper Medium, cou'd, and often did deceive 'em. So that if a Man caught him in Bed with his Wife, he wou'd before he got up deny the Fact, and then learnedly prove, that the Cuckold was either aſleep, or ſomewhere elſe at the ſame Time ; or elſe that himſelf was not *Pythagoras*, but the Man of the Houſe ; or elſe, if he was hard put to it, that he was both. Shou'd the poor Man, notwithſtanding all this, ſtill believe his Senſes, and that he was a Cuckold, he would indiſt him for what he had ſaid ; and in caſe of Obſtinacy (ſo great was his Power) put him to Death. He gave out that he had a Golden Thigh, which the common People underſtood literally ; but the wiſer Sort have found out, that he meant only that one of his Breeches Pockets was conſtantly full of that Metal ; whence his Followers, in Imitation of him, ſpare no Pains to get it ; and ſome have been ſo cunning as to pretend they never uſe any Money, that they might the more eaſily keep all they got, and be furniſh'd with Neceſſaries *gratis*. He order'd his Followers to abſtain from all kind of Fleſh, and from Beans : What his Deſign cou'd be in the firſt, is thought to be only a Pretext to his Knavery, to deceive the People, by the ſeeming Aſterity of his Morals. But his Followers could not play the Hypocrites ſo well, they could not abſtain from Fleſh altogether, wherefore they allow'd themſelves the Uſe of it, except at ſome certain Times, when they thought Fiſh might be acceptable thro' Variety. Some think that by the Word *Fleſh* he underſtands all Animals ; but this they reject,

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and for a Reason, refer you to their own Comment upon that Passage, where they have rendered it Land Animals. *Pythagoras* himself has given us a Reason for abstaining from Beans, viz. because they are like Mens Testicles. He did not know but that a Man's Testicle had as good a Relish as a Bean, which if it should ever be found out, might occasion the Castration of some of his Followers, and by that means render them incapable of Pleasures which it was his Desire they should enjoy, and he foresaw they wou'd be much addicted to. By these few Instances, the rest may be guess'd at, and known, as well as *Hercules* by his Foot.

Pythagoras had certainly an odd Way of thinking; but his Successors have found out Things that he never dream'd of. He taught, that when the Soul leaves a Body, it becomes happy or miserable, according to the Circumstances of the next Body that receives it: But his Successors teach, that it is in their Power to continue their Kindness to their Friends, after their Separation from a Body; and to that End, have invested certain Persons with Power to know what becomes of others, and make their Sufferings have a speedy End; for they hold for their own Interest, that their Friends are miserable after leaving the Body they were last in, and will continue to be so till they assist them. This plainly shews, that *Pythagoras* was better natur'd than his Successors, who make their Gain of Peoples Misery, which, tho' imaginary, wou'd become real, were it in their Power to make it so. He indeed attributed much to Numbers, and was a great Proficient in the Mathematicks; but they support a bad Cause by the Numbers that adhere to it: Whence it will follow, that he that cheats half the World, is an honest Man than him that cheats only a fourth Part.

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They are great Admirers of right Angles, and would fain make it appear, that right Angles alone have more Efficacy than any other Figures that can be imagin'd; yet they cannot prove that *Pythagoras* was of that Opinion. In fine, they are so much taken up in admiring their Instructor, that they forget his Instructions. He orders them to worship the Gods; but they will worship him, or any Body else, as they please; nay, sometimes you may find them in so good an Humour, that they won't scruple to pay Divine Worship to a rotten Post.

Pythag or as liv'd in great Repute for a long Time; and having sufficiently establish'd his Doctrine, he shifted his Dwelling, and became a Foot-Soldier; but was oblig'd to forsake that Body by drinking Brandy: He had no sooner left the Army, but he was oblig'd to animate an Oyster, where he was allow'd the Liberty of Thinking, and compos'd his *Aurea Carmina*. He was soon taken up, and devour'd by a young Lady, who immediately became so Learned, that there was no enduring her. Many pursue him thro' several other Bodies; but their Accounts have so little to support 'em, that I rather chose to omit them, than set down any Thing but that which is founded upon the best Authority.

I shou'd now proceed to what I saw in the Temple; but as all what I saw was mysterious, and Mysteries are not to be divulg'd, I must be excus'd for not discovering what I saw. When the Crowd was gone, *Tckrff* took me to see the Rarities of the Place, and prevail'd upon one that belong'd to it, to shew them to us. We were led into a large Room full of Wonders; to recount all which, would fill a large Volume, yet I will set down a few which I remember above others. The first Thing he shewed us was a Frying-Pan with but

one Handle, which was all the Household Goods of a certain famous *Pythagorean*. The next was a large Cup with two Handles; which was look'd upon as preternatural in the Age it was made, with an Inscription to this Purpose, *He is a Beast that drinks more at one Time, than he can lift with one Hand*. A small Bundle of Birch, consisting of eight Twigs and an half, with which a great Man was wont to keep down proud Flesh. A Gallipot, in which was to be seen some of the Brimstone which *Pythagoras* himself us'd to cure himself of the Itch: This is shewn to prove the Antiquity of that Distemper in the Northern Parts, where *Pythagoras* for a while resided. A three-legged Stool; which retain'd so much Virtue from the Person who us'd to sit upon it, that it wou'd cure Jealousy: The jealous Person was to sit upon this Stool three Hours, during which Time he was to believe firmly that his Consort was virtuous. An Horn, to drink out of, which would prevent Cuckoldom. A Stone which had been laugh'd at for speaking Nonsense, and had been ever since silent. These are a few of the surprising Things which I saw. When we had view'd them all, and were going away, the good Man who had shew'd them to us, took as much Water out of a Basin, that stood by the Door, as he cou'd hold in his Hand, and threw it in my Face. I apprehended that it was because I had given him nothing; and tho' I was angry, I gave him something for his Trouble, and and took my Leave of those renowned *Pythagoreans*. There were many other Sects of Philosophers in the Town, who all hated the *Pythagoreans*, as being notorious Cheats; tho' the *Pythagoreans* were even with them, by cutting their Throats, as often as they found Opportunity, and look'd upon murdering those that differ'd with them in Opinion, as a meritorious Action. *Tckbrff* desir'd me to go
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and see a Fountain which was in the Midst of the Town, and which the *Pythagoreans* had often strove in vain to stop up. It was remarkable for the Purity of its Water, and for not suffering any Dirt to settle in it. The more the *Pythagoreans* labour'd to suppress it, the more it over-flow'd, and grew daily more famous, to their Shame and Confusion. The Reason of their Hatred to it was, that it had so much Virtue, that an hearty Draught of its Water wou'd make the ablest *Pythagorean* renounce his Principles, if Obstinacy and Prejudice had not usurp'd the Seat of his Understanding. It had restor'd many to their Human Shape, and prov'd an infallible Remedy again the Gripping of the Guts; where the Pain was so great, that it made People look as if they were possess'd. It was under the King's immediate Care, who, upon his Coronation, had oblig'd himself to protect it; and well did it deserve to have a Royal Patron, since it was the greatest Blessing that ever had been bestow'd upon the Kingdom. It brought Peace and Plenty wheresoever it flow'd, and guided the People in the true Road of Happiness. It had a Guard continually surrounding it, which was made firm to its Interests by drinking of it. Many times did the *Pythagoreans* hazard their Lives and Fortunes to a Man, in Hopes of destroying it, and often caus'd such an Effusion of Blood upon its Banks, that it chang'd its Colour for a Time, tho' it never cou'd be corrupted. The Bodies of those that died in the Defence of it, were gently carried down the Stream that issued from it into a remote Country, where they receiv'd new Life, and enjoy'd endless Happiness.

Many had desir'd to draw off its Water into their own Grounds; and to that End, had secretly dug Passages under the Earth, thinking that the Fountain wou'd pour its Water into them, and by that

Means they would become sole Masters of all its Benefits: But they were all disappointed; for in their Way they constantly met with some Fountain, which they mistook for the true one; and were so blinded with their own Conceits, that they could not see that they had not come near the Fountain which they coveted, and that the Water which they had got, had none of those good Qualities which made the other so desirable. Had they been content to enjoy its Benefits in common, it was sufficient to satisfy them all, let them be never so greedy: Yet each obstinately maintain'd that he was in the right; and to gain the Fountain he had found the more Repute, cry'd down the true one. I will not take upon me to say that all the Philosophers which we had upon Earth were first in the *Moon*, tho' I have been often tempted to believe it, from the Conformity of the Opinion of several earthly Philosophers to those religious Sects in the *Moon*; for I observ'd that there were *Platonicks* and *Cynicks* there: The former affected magical Transports, and pretended that they kept a Courier constantly to bring them Intelligence from Heaven: The latter differ'd from them in this, that they admir'd an extraordinary Simplicity in their Garb, which, tho' different from that of other People, was as fashionable as theirs; since it is Custom alone that alters Fashions, and they had nearly stuck to one Fashion for many Years. They were the most unmannerly People in the *Moon*, and were so politick, that they had persuaded many that they were in earnest, and that to be virtuous was to be unmannerly, and that we cannot be brought to Heaven with an Equipage. It is surprizing to reflect upon what a Multitude is misled, when all are allow'd to approach the sacred Fountain, and Persons appointed to take Care that those who come to drink observe Rules prescrib'd to them.

C H A P. VII.

Containing an Account of his going to a Coffee-House; what he observ'd and heard there. His Design to go to a Play-House. An Account of what Tckbrff said to him before they went thither; what he observ'd and heard there; with a natural Account for a Man's becoming a Critick.

THE next Thing I went to see was a *Coffee-House*, where we intended to trifle away our Time till the *Play-House* was open: We went thither, and took our Seats at a long Table, with a Design to settle the Affairs of the Nation; for I must confess, that upon my entering the *Coffee-House* I found myself insensibly turn Politician, and become more concern'd to find out the Designs of One a thousand Miles distant from me, than I was about returning to mine own Country, tho' I am sure that my own Affairs were but in a very bad State when I left it.

I had just lighted my Pipe, and read a Paragraph of a Paper, in quest of Truth, where I was certain that there was an hundred to one against my finding it, when my Thoughts were turned another Way by a Company that seated themselves next to us. But before I inform against them, I will set down the Substance of a Fragment which I met with in *Tckbrff's Library*. It was a philosophical Account of Mens meddling with Affairs that do not belong to them, when they enter *Coffee-Houses*. It first prov'd that Coffee was of an hot and dry Nature, and took it for granted that it was much us'd in Houses that
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took their Names from it ; as likewise that the finer Parts of the *Coffee* were floating in the Air which fill'd those Houses. This was prov'd, if any doubted it, by People's smelling the *Coffee* upon Entrance. It next enquir'd into the Nature of Politicks, and of the ordinary Discourse of *Coffee-Houses*; both which it prov'd to be of an hot and dry Constitution ; whence 'twas inferr'd, that *Coffee* was the Cause of those Discourses from their Likeness. It was further hinted, that this Hypothesis of the *Coffee* floating in the Air, might account for those People's Behaviour who were not able to purchase a Dish of *Coffee*, since it is suppos'd that they are all endued with the Sense of Smelling, and that every Body knows how near the Brain, the Seat of all Sensation, the Nose is plac'd.

The Company just mention'd consisting of an He-Goat, an Hedgehog, and a Porcupine, the Matter in Debate was, whether there was any such Thing as Love ; and whether any Persons ever kill'd themselves for Love. The Goat, by whose Looks and Discourse I discover'd that he was married, denied both the Questions, and said, That though History furnished us with many Instances of People that run into another World to look for a Mistress, yet a reasonable Man is not obliged to believe one Word of it, when he can assign another Cause for their so sudden Departure ; as, that a Man may have his Pockets pick'd by a Female, and hang himself for the Loss of his Money, as many have done ; or else, by watching for Entrance at a Back-Door, catch Cold, and spit Blood, whence silly People might think his Throat was cut ; or, if a Man that was going to Sea had a Mind to learn to swim with his Cloaths on, if he should chance to be drown'd in learning, why, forsooth, he was in Love. He then argued like a Philosopher, and a married one too, from his own Experience, that there was no such Thing as Love ; but what was so call'd, might be resolv'd into a Desire

fire of Money, Interest, Ease, or some such Principles of our Actions; and further, desir'd his Companions to consider how heartily the most profess'd and ardent Lovers hated one another in the End of their Acquaintance. The Hedgehog affirm'd, that there was such a Thing as Love, tho' not in the strictest Sense, that is, that one Person alone can be the Object of the Desires of another; and argued likewise from Experience, that he had a Dozen Mistresses at one Time, not one of which he lov'd above another: But it was his throwing down Apples in an Orchard, and then rolling himself among them, to make them stick to his Sides, that first made him be of this Opinion. The Porcupine was of his Opinion, with a Distinction, that is, that one may love a great many, tho' not in the same instant; and that if a Man should chance to meet two or three of his Beloved in one Place, and at one Time, he must love none of them for that Time, because his Love is divided, tho' he could murder himself for any one of them, consider'd separately from the rest; and for Proof of this he swore, that he would kill himself the next Day, if the first of his Charmers which he met did not use him kindly. He then call'd for a Dish of *Coffee*, and shot a Quill at the Wench who brought it to him; and, to confirm his Doctrine, lov'd her for half a Night, till her Master was getting up. The Clock struck, and the learned Assembly, for Reasons best known to themselves, departed. I am not well able to determine the Cause of this Company's talking of Love in a *Coffee-House*, unless it be that they were tir'd with Politicks, and, for Relaxation of their Minds, design'd to discourse of a softer Subject. As soon as they were gone, we began to think of the *Play-House*, and *Tickbriff* told me, that it would be proper to go thither early, that we might get a convenient Seat; for he believ'd that the House would

would be much crowded that Night ; and by this, said he, a Man may judge of the People's Inclinations. The Play which is to be acted to Night is one that extenuates Vice without condemning it, and that contains all the false Arguments that can be brought in Defence of Gallantry, which, if examin'd, will prove to be nothing less than fashionable Wickedness. The House is always full when Honesty is brought on the Stage to be laugh'd at, or when the shining Character in the Play be the Character of an harden'd Villain, that calls himself a fine Gentleman. This People forgets how Glory, and the Character of a fine Gentleman, was acquir'd of old. 'Twas Virtue, and a Love for their King and Country, that made the Gentleman. But now the Learning of the Age has turn'd the Dust of a Campaign into sweet Powder ; and those which should weild a Sword, have now learn'd the fashionable Airs of managing a Snuff-Box. The Writers of Plays well know which Way the People's Affections tend ; and, to comply with their deprav'd Humour, have always introduc'd Virtue and Innocence in the utmost Distress, as if Affliction were their inseparable Attendant, whilst Vice is generally brought in in Triumph, and by a false Gloss assumes the Appearance of Virtue. This is not to change Names, but Things, even Things of the greatest Consequence. But let us hasten to the *Play-House*, where, by the Acclamations of the People, you may confirm what I have said, as well as by what you will see represented on the Stage.

We went thither accordingly, and found all that *Tckbrff* had said to be true ; for the House was soon fill'd, and by good Luck we got to a Seat where we could see all that was done in the House very distinctly. But as our greatest Pleasures have their Alloy of Bitterness, it here prov'd my Case ; for I had propos'd a great deal of Pleasure to myself in
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seeing a Play in the *Moon*, and probably would have enjoy'd it, had I not been seated where I was; for there was an Animal that sat next to me which gave me great Uneasiness, both by his Looks and Speech. He had a most frightful and meagre Countenance; and the Sight of him made me think, that whensoever a Poet drew the Picture of Envy, he must certainly mean an Animal of this Species. I cannot compare him to any one Brute that I saw in *Ireland*; for he was a Compound of many Brutes, tho' a Cur seem'd to constitute the greatest Part of him. It were well for Children, and Women with Child, if he were oblig'd to wear a Mask, to prevent Miscarriages, and the frightening of foolish Children out of their Wits. During the whole Time of Action, he was railing at the Poet and the Players, and for the most part found Faults where there were none; and if any Thing was said which he was forc'd to acknowledge to be good, tho' that happen'd but rarely, he would curse himself for not being able to think so well.

When the Play was over, I enquir'd of *Tickbriff* who that Person I just mention'd was. He told me that he was a Critick, or one that is never pleas'd, if he is pleas'd at all, but when he is finding out real Faults in Writings, or making new ones. He is one that is hated by, and hates all Writers: His Observations are often trifling, and foreign to the Purpose: He would not think a Month ill bestow'd in finding out the Orthography of a proper Name, or upon what Syllable of it the Accent was to be plac'd: But he has this Curse attending him, that he can raise Spirits often, which he cannot lay; and after his greatest Labours, is generally more ignorant of what he enquir'd into, than he was at the Beginning. There are many Causes assign'd for a Person's becoming of this Class: Some will have ill Nature to be the only Cause of it; and alledge, that

it is visible in every Feature of his Countenance. Others think, that ill Nature, join'd to a Sense of his own Ignorance, is the Cause of it; which makes him strive to make others appear as ignorant as he is persuaded that he himself is: But to this is objected, that Criticks are very conceited, or at least seem so, of their own Abilities. The most rational Account of this is founded upon an Explication of the natural Cause of it, by the Observations which were made upon the Brain of one of those Animals: It was observ'd that there were many little Animals not unlike those found in Books, which we call Book-Worms, running about the pineal Gland. From whence the Anatomist argues thus: Since the Seat of the Soul is in the pineal Gland, because it is allow'd to be wholly in the whole Body, and wholly in every Part, or, to use their Words, who deny the first Position, that it is *Totum in toto, & totum in qualibet parte*, it follows, that those little Animals which inhabit the pineal Gland, must affect the whole Soul. But still the Question is, Why those little Animals, by thus affecting the whole Soul, should make a Man a Critick?

To which I answer, that bad Company will spoil any Man, and soon make him of their Principles. Now every Body allows, that it is the chief Business of those Animals to make Holes in all the Books they come at, never considering whether the the Book they lye on deserves such Treatment, or not; and that the Soul is continually affected by these Animals, may be thus proved: Experience convinces us, that it is possible for larger Animals to get into the Brain; but those larger Animals must leave a sensible Mark of their Entry, which the Book-Worms do not. But why should we wonder that we do not perceive the Holes by which they enter, since we cannot perceive the Holes through which the Rays of Light pass? And to make this appear

the more reasonable, it is held, that those Animals are taken into the Brain when they are very young, and much about the Size of a pretty big Ray of Light, which, by the By, is a Reason why a Man does not become a great Critick of a sudden, but daily improves, as those Animals grow up, and come to a worse Use of their Faculties. The Manner of their getting into the Brain is by Attraction through the Eyes; for when the Brain is heated by intense Thinking, it is allow'd to attract more strongly than when it is cool. This Opportunity is taken hold of for their Entry along with the Rays of Light through the Coats and Humours of the Eye, till they strike upon the Optick Nerve; in which there are insensible Holes for the Passage of the Animal Spirits, through which they are attracted into the Substance of the Brain. Those little Animals wander for some Time in the Substance of the Brain, till they come to the pineal Gland, to which they are invited by its pleasant Situation. It is to no Purpose to object, that if they were attracted through the Eyes in this Manner, they might blind a Man, since the same Objection lies against the Rays of Light; or to say, that they would eat the Brain, for lack of other Food, since it is more probable that they would rather chuse to eat one another than the Brain, whose Taste is quite different from that of Paper; and that it is reasonable to suppose that their Bodies are of a Taste not unlike it, as many nice Palates have assured us, since they were first bred in Ink and Paper. Besides, they are known to breed so fast, that two are sufficient to stock a Kingdom in a short Time, provided they be Male and Female.

C H A P. VIII.

Containing an Account of his Dream: Its Extravagance accounted for. His being awaken'd by People dancing; with some Observations upon a Ball.

WHEN Tickbriff had ended this Account, I took my Leave of him, and repair'd to my Lodgings, to go to Rest, being sufficiently tir'd with the Labours of the Day; but I must not omit that I supp'd before I lay down. I had not been long in Bed before I fell into a profound Sleep, in which I had the following Dream. I do not doubt but that lying down upon a full Stomach, might, partly by the Vapours which ascended from my Stomach to my Brain, contribute something to set my Imagination to work; and if the Vapours which ascend from the Stomach to the Head affect the Imagination, I can very well account for the Extravagance and Incoherence of my Dream, since those Vapours must consist of something compounded of the different Sorts of Things which I eat: Yet, not to beg the Question, I will confirm the Doctrine of I know not what Vapours ascending from the Stomach to the Brain, by the Testimony of every old Woman that can order a Vomit for the Head-Ach; and as those Vapours were material, that is, compos'd of Matter finely prepared, and as all Matter must have some Form, it is certain that the Parts of Matter which constituted those Vapours were of several different Forms. Now it is confess'd that those different Forms of the Parts of Matter, is the Reason of the Difference which we perceive in Bodies by
tasting.

tasting. Experience also tells us, that by mixing Bodies we may alter what we call their Taste, or Sapor : Now I will leave it to any Man to judge what a strange Confusion of Figures there must be in that Man's Stomach, who supp'd as I did before he lay down: I eat of Flesh of three Kinds, with five Modifications, or, as we call it in mine own Country, Ways of putting Sauce about it, and dressing it. I must be excus'd for not discovering all that I know of it, since I apprehend that it would encourage a new Sect to minister to the Luxury of our modern *Epicureans*: I eat of two Kinds of Fish, with four Modifications, with other Things which were call'd Eatables, tho' I am sure I could never make a Meal of them, that had above twenty seven different Modifications, which I counted; they were very like Sweetmeats. All this consider'd, plainly proves that those Vapours which were bred in Confusion, could never end in Regularity and Exactness, especially if we take into the Account the Variety of Liquors which I drank at my Meal, most of which were very volatile. Surely no Philosopher will deny that the Soul cannot be as easily, at least, affected in the Head, as in the Tongue, when he considers the Texture of both, and that the Vapours which affect the Soul in the Brain, bear the same Proportion to that which affects the Soul in the Tongue, that the Brain does to the Tongue.

But as Dreams are often very extravagant, there must be no great Exactness expected in mine: I thought that I was seated in the *Play-House* of *Dublin* upon the Earth, near two Criticks, (of the same Shape with those above mention'd,) before the Curtain was drawn, who were in earnest Dispute; each answered the Doubts which the other propos'd, by raising new ones; and they pass'd from one Question to another so fast, that they determin'd none. The Dispute was about the Curtain: One ask'd, whether

ther the Person who made it was a *Wig* or *Tory*? Upon the other's answering that he was a *Wig*, he affirm'd that he was a *Tory*, and a marry'd Man too, since the Stiches of his Wife, who had a Hand in it, might be distinguish'd from his. The other alledg'd, that the Difference in the Stitches proceeded from a small Prick which he gave his Finger, and that he sow'd it by Candle Light: The other affirm'd, that it was by Day Light, since one might see thro' it: To which was answer'd, that the Holes which were in it, were the Effect of the Taylor's Negligence in pressing it with a too hot Iron. This was obstinately deny'd, and then both quoted the Records of the *Play-House*, for a Proof of their contrary Opinions. At length they became so angry, by the Opposition they met with from each other, that they forgot what they first contended about, and proceeded to direct Abuse.

While these two were thus abusing each other, a Gentleman, with a very thinking Countenance, address'd himself to me, and said, You see, Sir, how those Persons dispute warmly about Trifles: It is certain, that a Philosopher may learn a good Lesson from any Thing; but these two cannot hit upon the Method of it. If a Man must choose that Curtain for a Subject, let him take the Actors and Audience into Consideration also. You may observe, that in the Curtain before us, there are three remarkable Holes, if we may call that Slit in the Middle one: The two outermost, by bare looking at them, discover that there was some Pains taken with them, and the Rent in the Middle, seems to be at first begun by some Body's Fury. Now to apply: May that those whom you see walking behind the Curtain, be justly compar'd to the learned Part of Mankind, who often look thro' the Curtain, to observe the Behaviour of

of the Audience, which may be compar'd to the World: The Curtain itself may be compared to Ignorance, which hinders them from seeing what they desire to see, without some Trouble; for you see that a Man must either stoop to look thro' the the outermost Holes, or else lift up the Hole to the Height of his Eyes which he comes to. These Holes are like the Works of *Aristotle* and his Correctors, which we must turn over before we are allow'd to be Part of the learned World, or, to speak more generally, like the beaten Paths of Knowledge. Men that take all upon Trust, stoop down to peep thro' the Holes: Those are mere Drudges, fit for nothing else, but to carry the Burthen of another's Knowledge: Others somewhat superior to them, disdain to stoop, without Reason, to another's Sentiments, and by a Strength of Mind, raise the Hole to their own Height, yet are too cowardly to attempt uncommon Paths. The Rent near the Middle is the Effect of a Genius far above others, and plainly shews that Art had no hand in it. For it is torn, not cut, and has rendered the Veil above it capable of being rent in the same Manner, if Art does not interpose. To this the Celebrated of all Ages came; and it may be observ'd, that the Top of the Slit does not rise higher than the tallest Person's Head that comes to it. These are the Men that find Truth by uncommon Methods, and every one that approaches, it stretches, if not breaks a Thread or two: Others being plac'd in a Way where they might find one of those Holes, thro' a Stupid Carelessness, despise them all, and intend to look at the World thro' the Distance of the Threads in the first Part of the Curtain they come to. To this End they push the Curtain somewhat before them, and if they see any Thing at all, they see it very confusedly, and tho' they remove the Curtain a little forward,

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yet it falls back again beyond its due Situation. We may next consider those that come to the Sides of the Curtain ; of which some peep, others shew their whole Body : The former are those, which would observe the World and instruct it, without being known ; the latter dare stand its Censure, and shew their Person to give an Authority to their Writings. The Walking of those behind the Curtain to and fro, may be called the Disputes which are among the Learned, each of which would fain prove the rest Block-heads, thro' a vain Conceit, that two of a Trade can never agree ; but cannot all the Learned much better--- Here I was awaken'd, much troubled that I had not Time to ask this visionary Gentleman some Questions.

I was awakened by a Noise that was made in the next House to me : I arose immediately, as well to see what was the Cause of this Noise which I heard, as to commit my sleeping Conference to my Writing, since I was very distrustful of my Memory. When I had taken this Abstract of my Dream, (for I dare not be very positive in saying that I heard nothing but what I set down) I went out to the Place where the Noise was made. I was mightily surpriz'd at my Entry, to see so many People making Fools of themselves by certain Rules, and dancing themselves into Brutes to Musick. They called this Assembly a Ball, by a Metaphorical Expression ; for as in a round Piece of Matter, which is usually called a Ball, all the Parts which make up this Ball are equally subject to all the Motions that can be given to the Ball ; so in this Assembly, every one that came into the Room was equally subject to be made a Beast and a Fool of. And farther, since a Globe set upon a Plain, as Philosophers tells us, if once moved, would move for ever, if something did not hinder it ; so when those

those People have once begun to dance, if their Strength did not fail them, they would never leave off. Besides, they call themselves a Ball, from a Custom which they have of forming a Circle with their Bodies, as Horses do about a Pond, when many go to drink at once. I could not but be griev'd, to see People applaud each other for their Imitation of Beasts, since every Motion of theirs was designed to imitate some Creature which they despised. The Creatures which they chiefly imitated, were Ducks, Horses, and a Pack of Dogs playing after a plentiful Meal: Their Imitation of Ducks, which was slow, and waddling, they called *Drptxye*; it may be render'd, without much Straining, a Minuet: Their Imitation of a Trooper's Horse, when he is exercising, may be render'd Jiggs: And their Imitation of Dogs, Country-Dances. Their Jiggs were called *Csamno*, and their Country-Dances *Gghdne*. There were some who attempted to imitate the Flying of Birds; but those that could raise themselves highest from the Ground, were most hurted in their Fall. It is but trifling to urge, that by Dancing we learn a graceful Carriage and genteel Behaviour, since those Beasts which we imitate are void of both; and Reason alone should direct us in acquiring them, tho' Custom is now the universal Director: But still the Difficulty is to account, for this Propensity to imitate Brutes. *Philosophers* divide the *Appetite* into rational and sensitive; the former is peculiar to Men, the latter we have in common with Beasts: When the Rational governs, all Things are well, and we live as we ought to do: But, from the Moment that the sensitive gets the upper Hand, we commence Brutes. Now the Soul is suppos'd to have its rational End uppermost, when Men do the ordinary Offices of Life, which they are obliged to: But this is a grand Mistake; for the Generality of

Men eat and sleep by mere Instinct. Besides, I never heard tell of a Medium, which the Philosophers cou'd agree to, between Man and Beast : Hence it is probable, that in a Man's learning to become a Fool, or to dance, that by the violent and frequent Motion of his Body, he shakes the rational End of his Soul into his Heels, which being accusom'd to govern, and impatient of Subjection, causes some Uneasiness in the lower Parts, and keeps them always in Motion. Besides, it is no great Wonder, that those who have the Soul of a Beast to direct their upper Parts, shou'd be strongly inclin'd to brutal Actions.

C H A P. IX.

Containing an Account of his sailing under Water : The Manner of it. The Boat's splitting against a Rock : Their being receiv'd into a subterraneous Cavern : Their Reception. An Account of mechanical Poetry : Sac-tuff's Kindness to them.

Hitherto I had liv'd as happily as I could expect at such a Distance from mine own Country; and now I began to think seriously of settling in the *Moon* for the Remainder of my Life; and after studying a long Time in vain, how to get back to the Earth, I concluded that it was impossible, tho' Experience has since convinc'd me of my Error. How often have I at Night, gaz'd at the dear Planet I was born in ? Whilst it dispens'd its Light and kind Influence to the *Moon*, I would oft, with the greatest Sorrow, call upon my Friends in it, as if they cou'd hear me, or lend me any Assistance: Then would I reflect up-
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on its Beauty, and blame myself for having once thought that it was less glorious than other Planets. At length I resolv'd to find Contentment in the *Moon*, which is so hard to be found in the Earth, and make a Choice of Necessity. But cruel Fortune, whose Power reach'd even thither, envied me this Happiness which I propos'd to myself, and resolv'd to lead me into more Dangers.

Amidst my firm Resolutions to decline meddling with State Affairs, and innocently enjoy my moderate Pension, *Tckbrff* came to me, and told me he had invented something worth my seeing. It was a Boat to sail in under Water. I immediately ask'd how we should breathe; and he told me, he had provided several Bottles full of Animal Spirits, which he had gather'd by tying those Bottles to Persons Noses that were dying. The Boat after we had enter'd into it, and diligently stopp'd all the Holes to keep out the Water, was to be fill'd with those Spirits, which would abundantly compensate the want of Air. I doubted what he said, till he assur'd me that he had already made the Experiment, and had a sufficient Quantity of Animal Spirits for one Day's sailing. Upon this I went with him to the Boat, which cou'd contain but three Persons with the Bottles. We took along with us an old Mathematician, to steer for us, who by his Skill, cou'd sink the Boat to any Depth requir'd. When we had enter'd the Boat, and carefully stopp'd every Hole which might let in the Water, *Tckbrff* open'd the Bottles, one by one, as we began to want fresh Air, and indeed they made our Respiration very pleasant, for the Spirits soon found a Passage into every Part of our Bodies, and caus'd all our Members to breathe, as well as perform other Animal Functions.

The next Thing we set about, was to sink the Boat, which the old Gentleman perform'd in a ve-

ry wonderful Manner: He began first to demonstrate, that there was a Principle of Gravity inherent in all Matter, which made it tend to the Center. *Tckbrff*, who knew the Part he was to act, would now and then deny something that he had said. The old Gentleman, to confirm his Assertion, would give a mathematical Thump to the Bottom of the Boat, which would cause it sensibly to descend; and thus he would sink it to any Depth requir'd. Whenever we had a Mind to raise the Boat, the old Gentleman would suffer his Hypothesis to be refuted, and withhold his Demonstrative Fift.

We sail'd very pleasantly for about a League, and saw all the Wonders of the Deep: There were three Windows in our Barge made of transparent Steel; one of each Side, and one at the Stem. My Veracity in this may be doubted; but when a Man considers that Bodies are made transparent when their Pores lie in rectilinear Directions, the only Difficulty will be to prove that Steel may have its Pores dispos'd in this Manner; and the best Way to prove this, will be to explain the Manner in which the Steel was made transparent. The old Gentleman, before mention'd, took three Pieces of Steel, and beat them with an Hammer till they were very thin: This Work indeed requir'd some Time. He then took the Steel Plates, and put each of them between two Fires of equal Degrees of Heat, and let them remain so long between the Fires, that the Particles of the opposite Fires, by their acting upon the Steel, and attracting each other, at length found a Passage through the Steel, which was made pliable by their uninterrupted Action on either Side. When he found that the Holes, through which the Fire had pass'd, were big enough to suffer the Rays of Light to pass through, he threw Water upon the Steel Plates, which cool'd them, and made

made them hard: This being done suddenly, kept the Pores as wide when the Steel was cold, as it was when it was acted upon by the Fires. He did not venture, indeed, to polish the Plates, lest he should stop the Pores by rubbing upon them. Through these three Windows we look'd into the Sea; for the Holes through which the Light pass'd were too small to suffer the least Particle of Water to enter at, and avoided many Rocks, as well as observ'd the Behaviour of the Fishes. I could observe some moving gently along for their Recreation, and others, with a more thoughtful Countenance, moving precipitantly, to dispatch some Business. There was a Fish taken Prisoner by two others at our Right Side: I judg'd that he was taken Prisoner, by his being seiz'd by the Gills, and forcibly carried back by the Road he came. His Crime, I suppose, was Theft; for he carried a Piece of Flesh in his Mouth, which he dropp'd as soon as he was seiz'd; but it was taken up by one of his Attendants. We were desirous to know what would be the Event of this that we had seen, and accordingly desir'd our old Gentleman to steer after them.

Happy had it been for us, if we had not been so curious; for our Pilot, instead of minding his Way, was taken up in considering whether he might not demonstrate a mathematical Problem by the Motions of those Fishes Tails. In this profound Contemplation he was so wholly taken up with observing the Fishes Tails, that he took no Notice of a Rock, which he should have left at the Larboard-Side, but drove directly against it, and split the Boat. I spy'd the Rock as we were upon it; but it was too late to prevent the certain Death which I immediately expected. Our Boat came with great Violence against the Rock, (for we made all the Way we could,) and split into an hundred Pieces: We should all have immediately perish'd, had it not
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been for the wonderful Adventure which we met with.

Our Boat had no sooner struck against the Rock, but it open'd, and discover'd a large and lightsome Apartment: A very uncouth Figure came speedily to the Opening of the Rock, and pull'd us all in, to know what we wanted. As soon as we got safe in, he clos'd the Rock, and told us, in the Language of *Quqns*, that had he taken us into his Lodging to save us from being drown'd. Before we had given him an Account of our coming thither, he pitch'd upon the old Mathematician to speak for us, expecting that he would declare the Truth. Indeed he related Matters of Fact just as they happen'd; and our Treatment would have been more favourable than it was, had not he ventur'd to explain in his own Terms the Manner of sinking and raising the Boat. Our Host was confounded at this new Doctrine, and took us for Conjurers: Upon which he order'd us to be chain'd, to prevent our doing any Mischief, and set a Guard to prevent our drawing Figures, which sat heavier upon the old Man than his Chains.

When we were thus confin'd, I had Leisure to observe the Place we were in, as well as the Behaviour of those that were at work in it; for there were several employed in Spinning, and working at Anvils. The Light which we had, was made by Pieces of stinking Fish, hung up and down; but I could by no Means guess at what they were working. At length I prevail'd upon a gentle Youth, that was set to watch us, to give me an Account of their Manner of working. He told me, that those at the Wheels were spinning Sonnets, Odes, Epigrams, and all the easier Kinds of Poetry. I was surpriz'd at this Relation, till he explain'd to me the Manner of their Spinning. They first took the Letters of their Alphabet, and set them down in all the various

various Cases that they were capable of, in long Pieces of Paper, whose Breadth did not exceed half an Inch ; they next twisted this Paper with their Wheels, till those Letters which appear'd on the Outside of the Thread were jumbled into a Poetical Line. Those Lines were carefully set down in a Day-Book by one appointed for that Purpose ; from which they were transferr'd by others into another Book, and rang'd in harmonious Order, according to their Agreement or Disagreement. Whensoever it happen'd that a Thread was broke, they piec'd it with a proper Name, an old Proverb, or a Simile ; of which they always had a good Store ready made for those Occasions. It is not strange that those Poets should make those Verses thus mechanically, to any one that considers how possible the Work is ; for where the Vowels and Consonants are so variously mix'd, and such a Quantity of them on each Side of the Paper, it necessarily follows, that in Twisting some of the Letters must be hid, whilst those that appear'd on the Sides of the Thread as certainly must make Words, as that Words are made of Vowels and Consonants. I will not say that the uniform Motion of the Wheel, and the Squeezing of the Letters according to Art, contributed nothing to their Endeavours. Indeed, they could not find a Line which was good Sense upon every Thread, tho' upon some they found two or three, when the Spinster was skilful, and the Paper able to endure many Twistings. Abbreviations and Apostrophes were occasion'd by some Letters being hid in a Wrinkle, which did really belong to the Line, tho' the Skill of the Spinsters could not force them to shew themselves.

As to those at work at the Anvils, said he, they are employ'd in making Epick Poems : Their Hammers are of Leads, and their Anvils of Crab-Tree : They have all the Letters of the Alphabet written severally

severally on separate Pieces of Paper: Those Pieces are generally square, and one of their Sides never exceed a Quarter of an Inch. Soft Clay is what they work at, with those Letters strew'd in it: They beat this Clay till a Line, or half a Line, may be read on some Side of it; which being written, as before, they begin to hammer afresh for another Line, and soon. This Work is, indeed, more difficult than the former, and requires great Art in managing the Hammer, and tempering the Clay; yet a skilful Man will beat forty Line, or more sometimes, out of one Piece of Clay. There are some who work at the Anvil that do not, as yet, pretend to beat out whole Lines, and are employ'd in making Epithets, Proper Names, and poetical Blunders. But, said I, to what End is all this Pains taken, since you have no Commerce with those upon dry Land. He smil'd, and told me, that I was mistaken; for it was to those Men which I saw at work, that the People in the Moon were indebted for all the Poetry which they had among them. My Master, said he, has certain invisible Messengers, which he calls the *Muses*; those he sends to vend the Wares as fast as he gets them ready for Sale. The Muses carry his Goods up to the Moon, and sell them there to the highest Bidder; but he rates his tolerable Productions so dear, that it generally costs a Man all that he is worth to purchase one or more of them, according to their Value, and the Buyer's Abilities, which is a Reason that those that are accounted the best Poets, are generally the poorest. I ask'd him then, why his Master sold any Poems that were bad? or why he did not claim all the Praise which was given to some of his Works, as his own proper Due? He answer'd, that his Master had Workmen of all sorts, and consequently some bad ones, which would have their Wages paid them as punctually as the best; and since he had

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Hopes that the worst would mend, he sold their Works to encourage them, and defray the Charges he has been at in maintaining them, and supplying them with Materials to work with. Besides, Money being what he chiefly coveted, he little minded Applause, which he knew would never maintain a Man, or even mend an old Shoe.

Here *Tickbriff* interrupted us, and told me, that I was very merry in my Confinement, and rather ought to consider how I might be set free, than ask Questions about my Keepers. I told him, that as our Entry into this Place was a little odd, so I believed would our Escape be, if ever such a Thing happen'd; and that I was perfectly resign'd to undergo any Thing which should be laid upon us, except starving; for I could not think of dying with an empty Stomach, without a Qualm. I know of no Method, answer'd *Tickbriff*, of setting ourselves at Liberty, but by sincerely promising to behave well, and be obedient to all the Commands of our present Master. I lik'd the Proposal, and willed to have it immediately executed; and in order to it, resolv'd to speak for us all, which, if it should turn to our Disadvantage, I would be only as blameable as those who had brought me to this Place.

I then prevail'd upon the young Man above mention'd to call his Master: As he was coming near us, I had Leisure to view him distinctly; and indeed he was a very uncommon Figure, and very strangely dress'd: His Nose was plac'd in his Forehead, and his Mouth was below his Chin; his Eyes and Ears, Legs and Arms, had chang'd their Places, and his Gate was between Walking and Flying. He wore a Mantle artfully wrought with many Figures, of Cupids, Monsters, green Fields, Caves, Armour, Gods and Castles, with here and there a Battle and a Wedding. When he was come up to us, I began to speak to him, and said, *Most mighty and*

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puissant Hero, thou Glory of thy Race, and Wonder of the Age, pardon the meanest of thy Servants that attempts to enumerate thy Virtues ; but they are so conspicuous, that inanimate Things are ready to proclaim them : With which of thy good Qualities shall I begin ; shall I first praise thy wonderful Knowledge in Arts, or rather thy surprizing Humanity towards us ; that Humanity to which we owe that we are alive, and have an Opportunity of being astonish'd at thy glorious Mansions. Our greatest Ambition is to serve thee ; and if we prove defective in any Thing thou commandest, let our Willingness to undertake it atone for it. But here thy Perfections dazzle me, and thy Virtues ought rather to be admir'd in expressive Silence, than unworthily enumerated. Never was a Patron better pleas'd with a Dedication from one that scarce knew him : We were immediately fet at Liberty, and invited to Dinner. You may believe that this was very acceptable to us, when I tell you that we very hungry.

Our Dinner was of Fish, some of which I knew the Names of, but other Dishes, that were like *O-livios*, I was an entire Stranger to. At Table I first gave a short Account of my Coming to the Moon, and answer'd some Questions concerning the Earth, and then was favour'd with the following Account from him, that entertain'd us. To relate, said he, all the Passages of my Life, would be too tedious, tho' they are, as far as I can see, no way inferior to what you have deliver'd concerning yourself, in being strange and surprizing : I shall only hint at Matters of less Importance, and give you a full Account of Principals.

C H A P. X.

Containing a brief Account of Saftuff's Life, with the Manner of his coming there. Of his shewing them his Rarities, especially a Colour subsisting without a Body, and the Philosopher's Stone; with some Account of it.

I Was born in *Balzil*, a City of *Poronis*, which is a Kingdom in the Northern Parts of the Moon: My Father enjoy'd a moderate Fortune, just sufficient for the Maintenance of a numerous Family; for he had four Sons, and three Daughters. My eldest Brother being the greatest Blockhead of the Family, was made a Merchant: In him was the old Proverb verifi'd, that *Fools have Fortune*; for he became very rich. My second Brother and I were sent to School, and were design'd for a liberal Education. In my tender Years I discover'd the Marks of a comprehensive Mind; and was not a little proud of the Praise and Caresses of my Friends: This Humour so far prevail'd with me, that I thought myself perfectly knowing in many Things, which I was an utter Stranger to. I mightily affected Solitude, and was found often alone in the Fields, when my School-Fellows were assembled in Town at their Diversions. It happen'd one Day, as I was taking my Walk, I was wholly taken up in representing a long Scene of Prosperity to my Imagination, which I hop'd would befall me. So far was I transported with these Thoughts, that I had wander'd insensibly into a Wood at a good Distance from my Father's: Night was approaching, and I could not

find the right Way ; I then resolv'd to spend that Night in some Tree, and early the next Morning to go home. As I was looking about for a convenient Place to lodge in that Night, I chanced to spy an old Man with this Mantle, which you see me wear, cast about him : His Eyes were sunk in his Head, and his Beard was white, and half an Yard long ; but when he spoke I was wonderfully terrified. He approach'd me, and asked me by what Chance I was brought thither, or whither I propos'd to go. I answer'd, that I had lost my Way, and begg'd of him to direct me, since I believ'd he was no Stranger in those Parts. He told me that it would be in vain for me to attempt to get home that Night ; and since I had met with him, I should be welcome to such Entertainment as his Dwelling afforded : I thank'd him for his kind Offer, and went along with him. He led me through many *By and Unfrequented Ways* to a Cave in which he dwelt ; but just as I entred, he discern'd in me a great Uneasiness, and bid me be of good Chear, with an Assurance that no Evil should befall me whilst I remain'd with him. To comfort me, by moving his Wand, a Table heap'd with Dainties was set before us by invisible Servants. I was at first loath to taste, till overcome with Hunger and his Intreaties, I prov'd it good and wholesome. After Supper I began to take a great Liking to such Entertainment, and design'd to return home no more, if I could live where I was. Here *Tickbriff* interrupted, and said, he could not believe that any Man had Spirits at his Command ; for, said he, if the Devil be so very proud as we are told he is, how is it consistent with his Pride to submit himself and his Retinue to the Caprice of every one that is willing to employ them ? It is said, indeed, that those to whom he is thus subject for a short Time, become his Vassals for ever ; but if he had no Way of peopling his Territories, but by being first a Slave him-

himself, there might be some Grounds for this Opinion; yet since we know that in every Company, even the smallest, he has, for the most part, one or more Deputies, by whose unwearied Diligence, he might expect in a short Time to people the very Deserts of his Empire, though he never stirr'd abroad himself: It is not reasonable to suppose that his Pride would brook with such a voluntary Subjection.

All this, reply'd *Saftuff*, I will readily grant you, (for that was our Host's Name;) and will shew you, as far as it is lawful for me at present, how a Conjuror performs his Works: A Conjuror, in the vulgar Acceptation, is taken for one who has made a League with the Devil; but I assure you that it only signifies a Philosopher, or one that is a curious Observer of Events, and their true Causes; from which Observation he foretels Things that must happen, as if they were Contingencies: By this Means, Wars, Eclipses, Storms, &c. are foretold. But the working of Miracles, which is falsely ascrib'd to them, is no more than the Effect of their cunning Delusion: For those Men, by their unwearied Diligence, find out Qualities unknown to the Vulgar in the commonest Bodies: They will transform a Body (as they say) by deceiving the Sight, or substituting another in the Room of it; and this is done either by the Help of some Effluvia which they transmit to the Eyes of their Spectators, or by placing the Body to be transform'd in different Lights, which every one knows will alter the Colour, if not seemingly the Form of the Body. I have myself, a Powder, which will hinder the Rays of Light from being reflected from any Body, and so make it invisible; and likewise a Bottle of Spirits, which will hinder a Man from seeing Bodies of such Colours as I do design to conceal, except their Eyes be anointed with something which I have prepar'd, to hinder
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the Operation of those Spirits. I dare reveal no more at present, but shall proceed to inform you of mine own Adventures as briefly as I can.

After Supper, I consented to stay with him, on Condition that he wou'd instruct me in his Art; which he in a short Time perform'd. I liv'd with him thirty nine Years, for the most Part pretty pleasantly, tho' in the Beginning I did not much care for the Conversation of Persons I could not see; for he kept many Servants, who were firm to his Interest on Account of the good Wages which he gave them, and who were not to be seen by any Stranger, for fear of a Discovery. He supply'd them with Money by the Help of the Philosopher's Stone, which he was in Possession of, and generally kept one Person invisible to buy him Necessaries. During the first three Years, I was employ'd in grinding Powders, gathering Herbs, and boiling them for Use; and sometimes was allow'd to see the Manner of some of their Performances. When I had attain'd to this small Knowledge, I began to think myself as expert as my Master, and resolv'd to give him a Proof of my Skill, upon the first Opportunity.

But see how Fortune favour'd my Design: I was order'd one Day to make a certain Powder; and to this End, I was first to wash a Piece of Wood in a Chymical Liquor, and then hammer it till I had broke the Continuity of the Parts: All this I did; and above my Orders, I wet the Powder in this Liquor, purely to see what Effect it wou'd have, and was a little amaz'd, that the Powder upon being wet became invisible, the Bulk of it still remaining the same, as I observed by feeling it. I immediately concluded that the Colour was latent in the Liquor, since the Wood had lost it; and thought, that to extract the Colour from the Liquor, wou'd be a sufficient Proof of
my

my Art. Accordingly I took the Liquor, and plac'd it in a Glas Vessel over the Fire: This Vessel I cover'd with three Folds of fine Linnen, and over it plac'd a Retort, to receive the Liquor as it shou'd be carried up in Vapours: After it had remain'd for the Space of three Hours over a gentle Fire, I perceiv'd that the Liquor was entirely forc'd into the Retort; and then I took it off to cool. When I had separated the Vessels, I saw the Colour (with no small Joy) sticking to the Linnen: This I artfully took from it, and laid it by, to be preserv'd for a Rarity, which I will presently shew you.

Perhaps you may wonder how a Body may be depriv'd of all Colour; or how Colour, which is only a Property of Body, can subsist without a Body; but this is not to be marvell'd at, when you consider that it is as possible for a Property to subsist without a Body, as for nothing to have any Property. Yet some have affirm'd that nothing hath Properties, when they say that a Shadow is a *Nigrum Nihil*, or a Black Nothing. When I had effected this, I brought my Performance to my Master, who was very much delighted with it.

From that Time I was no longer kept in Ignorance of the most mysterious Part of his Art: I was first sworn to observe certain Articles, and then instructed in many Niceties of Art: I was taught to gather Lightening, and preserve it for Use; to make wholesome Bread of Hail-Stones, and Tarts of driven Snow; to make Clocks of Radishes, and Buff-Belts of Nut-Shells; with many other Things too tedious to recount. In short, I was taught to act Impossibilities, and find out Things that never had a Being. Thus I became a useful Servant to an indulgent Master, who repos'd more Confidence in me, than in any of his Domesticks; and, in his
Life-

Life-time, as well as at his Death, let me feel his Bounty.

A little before his Death, he was very much indisposed, and thought that he would be in a fair Way of Recovery, if he removed to this Place where we now are : Accordingly he took me along with him, and we both arrived here safe by the Help of a Diving-Bell, which he kept for that Purpose. We were no sooner arrived than his Sickness increased, which shortly made an End of him. About an Hour before he died, he called me to him, and spoke to me like a kind Father, advising me, and bequeathing all his Possessions to me.

I know, said he, that the Hour of my Death is at hand ; and now I bid Farewel to all the gilded Vanity which Men so eagerly pursue. Mark well my Words, and do not suspect a dying Man of Falshood : I now am old, and fraught with Experience and Observation, which may be of use to you that are young : I have seen Fortune loaded with Gifts and Honours, smilingly courting me to enjoy her ; yet, just when I hoped to possess her, she hath frown'd ; and not only baffled my Hopes, but deprived me of some small Favours which I before quietly enjoyed. This Treatment convinc'd me that she was giddy, and armed me against her Smiles, as well as Frowns : I opposed her with a superior Power, and call'd Virtue to my Aid, who is constant to her Votaries : She led me far from Noise and Tumult, and brought me Contentment in Solitude. There I exercised my Mind, and improved it ; and made Discoveries in Nature useful to myself and others ; yet here Fortune was kind, and discovered her Blindness, by tempting one that was out of her Power. Her Shadows could not draw me from the real Substance ; neither could Abundance of Gold make me

me forget that I was a Man. If Riches could free a Man from Death, what Treasures cou'd I offer, were I unwilling to die? But I resign my Breath in Quietness, and my immortal Part thirsts after new Happiness. The Thoughts of certain Death made me study to die well; and that my latest Hours should not be full of Horror and Remorse, all my worldly Goods I give to you, who will, I hope, rightly use them. Care and Disquiet attends the Abuse of them, whilst Men look upon those Things which are, at best, but convenient, and often superfluous, as necessary.

More he would have said, but his Strength fail'd him ; and, to my inexpressible Grief, he gave up the Ghost. He now lies buried in one End of this Cave in a Tomb, which I took Care to adorn, that being the only Way by which I could profess mine Esteem for so indulgent and so kind a Master.

When *Saſtuff* had made an End of Speaking, we requested of him to ſhew us ſome of his Rarities, eſpecially the Philoſophers Stone, of which I had heard ſo much before, with but little Certainty. He conſented, and firſt produc'd the Colour ſubſiſting without a Body: It was a pale Red, ſuſpended, I know not how, in a little Box; it touch'd no Part of the Box, neither could it be felt, or eaſily removed.

When we had wondered a while at this, he shew'd us the Philosopher's Stone. It was a little Piece of compounded Earth, somewhat resembling a Man: It was improperly call'd a Stone, and had that Name on Account of its Insensibility. Its Arms were extended, and its Paws were ready to grasp at any Thing: Its Countenance was pale and meagre, and looked like one almost spent with over-watching, and prey'd upon by Cares. It stood upon an Heap of Gold, attended by several
K Phantoms.

Phantoms: Avarice, Fear, and Discontent, were its inseparable Attendants, which laboured to increase, as well as preserve the baneful Store. The Phantom of Avarice was constantly commending the Possessions of others, and proposing Means to bring them to this useless Lump; while that of Fear would raise imaginary Doubts, and rack her Invention for Difficulties. Those two were! at continual Discord; for Avarice would bring in Security to its Aid; but Fear opposed it, by setting forth, that it was unguarded and dangerous. All this while Discontent sat brooding over their Jars, and by the Assistance of Despair found out Means to foment them. Pleasure once came, and offered them his Service; but they unanimously rejected it, urged on by Fear, who shewed them all the Extravagancies which Pleasure was liable to. Notwithstanding those Domestick Broils, they all concurred in increasing the Store; and to this End they employ'd two other Phantoms, the Desire and Necessity of others. Those brought Materials convertible into Gold, whilst the others causing them to undergo many Changes, at length made them *Sterling*.

C H A P. XI.

Containing an Account of the Author's hammering out a Poem. The Poem. Saftuff's Form and Mantle. The Author and Tckbrff's Escape thence ; with their Arrival at a strange Country. An amazing Sight : The Reason of it ; with the Manner of their learning their Language. Their Appearing before the King ; and their being made Correctors-General to the Book of Fame.

I N the next Place *Saftuff* led us to see his Men at Work, (whose Manner of working I have already describ'd,) and complied with a Request of mine, in suffering me to hammer out a Poem. In order to this I wrote the Letters of the *English* Alphabet upon Pieces of Paper, as above, and then proceeded to down right Hammering : After some little Labour I collected the following Poem, which I here set down with the Alteration of but two Words since it left the Moon. When I had made the Poem I hammered for a Title, and could find no other than that which is perfixed to it. The making of the Poem had like to prove the Cause of my Confinement, since it made *Saftuff* conceive too well of my Ability, to become serviceable to him.

R O D O M O N T A D O B E M B U Z.

*T*HE happy Pa-Gods of the gloomy Seas,
Shall make the World with Taratantara blaze,
When Indian Firelooks sends us Dumplins home,
And wondrous Woodcocks have forgot to roam.

*The British Widows in the Indian Trees,
 With Hairs dishevell'd danggling on their Knees :
 In magick Noise behold the glimmering Froth,
 And in my Pockets Pitchers full of Broth.
 The swearing Dewlap of the snowy Herd,
 And Pigs sweet singing with a downy Beard :
 But now behold what's done beneath the Main,
 The starry Tritons, and the gilded Bean ;
 While thundring Pismires clog the sable Brain,
 And wond'ring Echoes tumble o'er the Plain.
 In lolling Numbers I shall ne'er begin
 To tell the Prowess of a lighted Gin.
 Thus Keckerman and Crakanthorp forget to die,
 And Peter Fiskison shall cease to fly :
 We'll echo Murmurs with a Hunting Horn,
 And startle all the Children yet unborn :
 Of Shoeing-Horns I'll sing the Praise,
 And on their Ashes Pyramids will raise :
 Nor squabbling Papists, or the frighted Moor,
 Shall e'er make Derby pifs behind the Door.
 The Deeds of Atlas, or some pretty Swain,
 Are now, alas ! alas ! they're all in vain !
 In Hemlock Rays, I'll swagger to the Sky,
 And make the Whirlwinds in sweet Numbers fly :
 While groveling Criticks wallow in the Mire,
 I'll soar aloft to tune my warbling Lyre.*

When I had finish'd this Poem, I shew'd and explain'd it to *Sactuff* ; who immediately offer'd me a considerable Pension to assist him in his Work: I did not positively refuse him, but begg'd a little Time to consider of it. We remain'd in this Cave sixteen Days; during which Time we had good Entertainment as the Place afforded ; and we were constantly considering how we should escape. After *Sactuff* had told us that he was pleas'd with our Company, one Time, when we were all cheerfully conversing, I took Occasion to ask him some Questions

tions about his strange Form. He told me, that at his Birth he was unlike other Children; but could never assign any Cause for it, other than some strange Conceits, and Mismanagement of his Mother, while he was in her Womb. I do not, said he, repine at mine uncommon Form, well knowing that my Body should be the least of my Concern, since my Deformity cannot hinder the Operations of my Mind. Whensoever, indeed, I appear abroad, I cover myself close with this Mantle, which was very wonderfully made: It was made by my Master of a Salt Wave, artfully dried in Smoke: He first infus'd a coagulating Liquor into it, and then spread it upon a Frame till it became dry, and afterwards he painted it.

It was now almost Time to betake ourselves to Rest, when I call'd *Tickbrff* aside, and propos'd to him a Method of escaping. I had before enquir'd of some of the Servants where the Chimney open'd itself; and was told, that about a League thence it open'd into a Cave, but was impassable, on account of the Smoke and craggy Rock that surrounded it: Yet I believ'd that if we ascended when the Fire was out, we might, with some Difficulty, escape. *Tickbrff* was of my Opinion, and willed instantly to set about it; but the old Mathematician would by no Means venture himself into it; for, said he, I can perceive near the Mouth of it a great many acute Angles, which my Flesh has a natural Aversion to. However, since you are resolv'd to venture, I will keep them from lighting a Fire as long as I can, and wish you Success.

When we had taken our Leave of him, he retir'd to his Bed, and left us waiting till we should think they were all asleep, at which Time, when it came, we resolutely ascended. We had not got far when we were minded to go down again; and certainly would, had we not perceiv'd our Passage

to grow less steep. Never did Knight in enchanted Castle suffer more than we did in passing through this gloomy Labyrinth; our Cloaths and Skins were much torn, and our Mouths filled with Soot. When we had climb'd about a Mile, our Passage became more easy, which encouraged us to proceed, till after much Toil and Vexation we saw the Light, and could walk upright; we were then within fifty Yards of the Mouth of the Cave, which was very large, and open'd into a pleasant Field.

We were no sooner come out, than we return'd God Thanks for our Delivery, and wash'd ourselves in a River that was near; then we laid down to refresh ourselves in the Field, before we went any further, and consulted upon Measures to be taken in this strange Place. We had scarce sat down, when a vast Quantity of Smoke issued out of the Cave: We suppos'd that *Sattuff* had caus'd a larger Fire than usual to be made, in order to stifle us in our Flight: But if that was his Design, it was frustrated. After we had rested a while, we rose, and made towards a Town that was not very far thence.

In our Way thither, we met with an amazing Sight, a Field full of little Children, with their Heads just above Ground: I was mov'd with Horror, when I saw them to be too young to deserve so severe a Punishment, as I thought that was. However, we went on till we came to an House situate at one End of the Town: We went in, the Door being open; but could see no Body; besides, we could see no Locks on any Door, but every Thing expos'd: We fear'd to meddle with any Thing, lest, being caught in the Fact, we should be impal'd alive; for we had form'd strange Notions of this People's Cruelty. We left this House, and went to another; where we found the Inhabitants within, who receiv'd us with pleasant Looks, and caus'd us
to

to sit down; but what they said we were not able to understand; yet we suspected Treachery to be couch'd under this Civility. That Night we were well entertain'd; and the next Morning several Foreigners were brought before us, to find out one that could understand us: Such a one at length we found, who interpreted to the Hearers what we said, as well as gave us to understand that the People were kindly affected towards us. Our chief Concern was next to learn their Language, that we might be able to converse with them, and find out their Manner of Living.

It was our good Fortune to have some of the Money of *Quans* about us, with which we hir'd a Person to instruct us in the Language. His Method, tho' uncommon, prov'd successful; for in seventeen Days Time we became perfect Masters of their Language: He caus'd us to wear every Night Paper Caps upon our Heads, closely shaved, and on the inner Side of those Caps was wrote part of their Language. He then gave us a Potion to make us sleep soundly, and sweat; by which Means, when we awoke the next Day, we understood every Thing that was wrote on our Night-Caps.

For when the Pores of our Heads were open in sweating, the Spirit of the Words was attracted by the Brain, in which it was embrac'd by the Soul, which every Body allows to have a Thirst after Knowledge. That Words have a Spirit, is plain from the wonderful Effects which they produce, which the dead Letter would never be able to perform. Thus by sleeping with the Language about our Heads, we soon understood it.

When we were capable of conversing, we found that we were not to be maintain'd always at others Expence; but if we design'd to live among them, we must prove useful to the Publick. To this End we consulted, growing suspicious that their Favours
would

would shortly cease, when we had told them of all our Adventures that were pleasing to them ; for the People were of an itching Temper, fond of Novelty, and quickly cloy'd with their choicest Delights. They liv'd under a wise King, that preferr'd their Safety before his own ; and murmur'd at all his Proceedings, when they were not fully satisfied of every Thing that induc'd him to take any Measures for their Welfare ; tho' they knew him oblig'd by all Ties, divine and human, as willing also, to provide for their Happiness and Security.

Now that we were able to converse with them, I enquired into the Meaning of that Sight of young Children, which we had seen as we came to this Place ; and was told, that many eminent Politicians, from nice Experiments and Observations made upon the Body Politick, had infallibly predicted a great Distemper in it, which wou'd require a more than ordinary Effusion of Blood, in order to cure it : To this End, Orders were given for sowing two thousand Acres with Men, which shou'd be ready to bleed when Occasion requir'd. Besides, this way of producing them was much more speedy, than that of being born of a Woman. They had a certain Plant growing among them, of whose Berries, laid in Hot-Beds, Children were thus form'd.

But as I said before, beginning to be tired of our Dependence upon those whom we thought unwilling longer to maintain us, we went directly to the King, and offer'd him our Service as Soldiers, and Persons whom Experience had confirm'd in many Things useful to a *Commonwealth* : We were well receiv'd, and upon Examination answering some Questions, were settled into some Places which we could manage, with a Promise of Preferment if we rightly behav'd.

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The Place assign'd me, was to be Corrector-General of the *Book of Fame*, which was deliver'd to me. In it I set down every Report that was spread, and by comparing the different Accounts that were given, I form'd some stated Opinion, which every one was oblig'd to assent to, under the Penalty of having some very scandalous Report divulg'd and confirm'd upon them.

The Design of this Office was to prevent the Loss of Time in useless Speculations on their Neighbours Actions, as well as to restrain a licentious way of speaking of others, which had been the Cause of many Disturbances. Now whensoever I declar'd on any Story, if it was but some trivial Matter, I omitted such Circumstances as might not be favourably understood by all that heard them; by which means, in a little Time, the People made Allowances for the Infirmities they were subject to, and began to cherish a brotherly Love among them.

I publish'd among them, a Multiplication Table, by which they might be capable of discerning the Growth of any Story, and discover in what sort of Minds it acquir'd any Thing. I laid down also some Rules for distinguishing the simple Reports from the compound; as also for being acquainted with the arithmetical Progression of a Tale, and discovering its Age by its Size and Complexion. As oft as any noted Piece of Villany was laid before me, I publish'd it with all the aggravating Circumstances that shou'd deter others from the like Practice; yet this, however useful, had like to have been my Ruin, as shall be told in its proper Place.

Tckbrff was my Assistant in my Office, and shar'd with me both in the Trouble and Pension. We liv'd in this Manner for the Space of two Years; and when we were at Leisure, we spent our Time in observing the Behaviour of the People.

C H A P. XII.

Containing an Account of the People. The Author's and Tckbrff's Banishment. The Author alone prepares to return to the Earth : The Manner of his coming. His Arrival at the Land of Parrots : Their Kindness to him. He destroys some of their Enemies. In return, they lend their Assistance to set him on the Coast of Guinea ; whence he sail'd to London.

THE Generality of them were kind and affectionate to each other, which produc'd in them an Openness of living, whereby they held all Things almost in common. When they went abroad, they left their Houses open, and knew not what a Lock was. It was usual with them to assist each other in their private Concerns, without the Expectation of any Reward, other than the like Kindness, if requisite. In their Marriages they never us'd any tedious Courtships ; but when a Woman was marriagable, her nearest Friend advertis'd it, with her good and bad Qualities, if she had any, and invited Persons to come and treat with them about her, that so if their Inclinations were the same, they might speedily be join'd. Upon the Decease of an Husband, the Wife, if inclin'd to Marriage, hung out a plain Black Flag, to signify her Resolution to have a second Husband. Sometimes a Widow wou'd hang out a Black Flag, with a Death's Head in the Middle of it, thereby declaring her Aversion to Marriage ; as
by

by the same Arms Pyrates declare their Enmity to Mankind.

Here, again, I believed that I was settled for Life; but I soon found my Mistake, and happily found out Means to return to the Earth. The Occasion of my leaving them was this: There was brought before us one Day an Account of a certain Nobleman, who, by a base and underhand Dealing, had drawn off many of the King's Subjects from their Allegiance: This was confirmed to us by some whom he had corrupted. I immediately enter'd it, and published his Crime, with some Considerations upon Rebellion, which render'd them odious to the People. As soon as this was publick, he found out those who had turned against him, and, by Promises of Security and Bribes, caus'd them publickly to recant, and, further, to declare that we, out of Malice to the Nobleman, had hired them to accuse him. All that we could say could not clear us; for the King believed our Accusers honest, and sentenc'd us, within twenty Days to depart from his Dominions.

Tckbrff propos'd to return to *Quqns*; but I said we had not Money sufficient to bear our Charges thither, since we would be oblig'd, on Account of some vast Mountains, to go round-about a great Part of the Moon, to arrive at it. What (said he) will you then remain here to be put to Death? I answer'd, that I had form'd a Design of attempting a Return to the Earth, and would be exceeding happy if he would bear me Company thither; He replied, that it seem'd to him impracticable: Besides, if it should succeed, he would not desire to live among such Inhabitants of it, as I had described to him; yet, since we must part, said he, I will assist you, if I can, while I stay here: But surely you don't intend to trust to a Whirl-Wind a second Time? I confess'd that I did not like

such Travelling, but intended to go thither after the following Manner.

We already know, said I, the Height of the Moon's *Atmosphere*, and know how Gun-Powder will raise a Ball of any Weight to any Height: Now I design to place myself in the Middle of ten wooden Vessels, placed one within another, with the Outermost strongly hooped with Iron, to prevent its breaking. This I will place over 7000 Barrels of Powder, which I know will raise me to the Top of the *Atmosphere*. I should here observe, that there were several Mountains out of which they dug Gun-Powder, which was made fit for use, as Salt is on the Earth, by exposing it to the intense Heat of the Sun in some Parts that are very near the Equator. The Mountains were called *Psefwthbz.*, or the *Devil's Warts*. But before I blow myself up, I'll provide myself with a large Pair of Wings, which I will fasten to my Arms in my Resting-Place; by the Help of which I will fly down to the Earth.

Here he objected that both the Vessels and I would be set on fire. To this I answered, that I had a Remedy to prevent that; for, said I, between the Vessels I will pour a Quantity of Water, which will prevent the burning any but the Outermost, by boring Holes in the Sides of all the Innermost, excepting that in which I stand, thro' which the Water may freely pass to quench the Outer, which, I believe, will be fir'd; that which is in the Middle shall have no Holes in it, that so the Water may not come near me: The upper Part of my Tubs I will cover with two Plates of Tin, between which I will place a Quantity of wet Sand to prevent the lowermost Plate from setting the Wood on Fire: This Cover shall be fastned by me on the Inside, so as that I can throw it off when I think that I am got out of the Smoak. I'll supply the
Want

Want of fresh Air by some Bottles of animal Spirits; and will prevent the Vessels from touching each other, by placing Pieces of Lead between the Sides and Bottoms, which upon the Approach of the Fire, will melt and fall off before they can do any Harm. I believe that my Motion will be pretty swift; but I am used to travel Post, and by this Time can bear to be hurried. I provide my self with Wings, to prevent my too rapid Fall to the Earth; for I believe, were I not thus provided, I should not escape so well as I did in my Fall to the Moon.

Tckbrff said, that the Design, though rendered a little feasible, might not succeed, and many unforeseen Accidents might cause it to miscarry. As to that, said I, I must rely upon Providence, which I hope will send me with News to my Countrymen, whose Ingenuity may, in Time, find out a more easy Method of maintaining a Correspondence with other Planetary Inhabitants.

Immediately I set about preparing for my Departure, and in about a Week's Time had all Things ready for it. The Morning before I was blown up, I took my Leave of *Tckbrff*, and my other Friends, with the utmost Regret. He presented me with a Tobacco-Stopper; and in return, I gave him an *Iris* Bottle-Skrew. He would not be a Spectator of my leaving 'em, for he could not believe that I would survive it.

In short there was an Hole dug in the Earth for the Powder, and a Train laid of about a Mile long. When I enter'd my Tubs, as soon as I saw the Fire approaching me, I covered my self, and in a short Time was carried with great Rapidity far out of Sight; and with the Loss of mine outer Tub, I arriv'd safe between the *Atmospheres* of the Earth and Moon; where I sat a while to refresh myself, and tie on my Wings for the Remainder of my Journey.

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While I was sitting here, there came a Flock of *Woodcocks* from the Moon, and alighted on my Tubs, where after having rested a while, they made towards the Earth. It was of great Use to me to observe their Flight ; for they being acquainted with the best Roads, were a Guide to me: They did not fly directly down, but going before the Wind, descended obliquely, to prevent, as I suppose, their being hurried down. I placed my Feet against my Tubs, and made after them. I could not keep up with them, so that in a little Time I lost Sight of them.

I flew very pleasantly, till I chanced to come to the *Southern* Parts of *Africk*, where I had like to be knock'd down with the Top of an high Mountain, as the Earth was revolving; but I timely perceiv'd it, and got over the *Ethiopick* Ocean. In that I durst not alight, but flying more to the *South*, I alighted on a pleasant Country, situate in *Terra Australis incognita*, where in a delightful Grove I fell asleep, being much tired with my flying, and almost roasted with the Sun. I know not how long I slept, but I was awaken'd by a Number of *Parrots* that were sitting in Trees about me. When I began to stir, they made a great Noise, and seem'd to be afraid of me, I believe, on Account of my Wings and Size. I then took but little Notice of them, but went to the Top of a Mountain, in order to look out for some Town, to which I might resort ; but seeing none, I could not tell what would become of me. The *Parrots* still followed me, and by Degrees became less afraid of me ; for I suddenly laid hold on one of them ; upon which the rest made a prodigious Noise ; but when they perceived that I used it very gently, and let it go again, they came about me in great Numbers.

As a Return for my civil Treatment, they called to me by the Name *Crammrick*, and went before to a
Cave

Cave where they repositied their *Winter's Store*; which consisted in Abundance of different Sorts of fine Fruits, which were laid upon broad dry Leaves spread over a Moss. One of them presented me with a Bunch of Raisins, and another with some other choice Fruits, till I had eaten plentifully: This was my daily Entertainment for many Days, till I one Day found by chance a kind of Grain, not unlike Pease, which I dried, and pounding it between two Stones, I mixed it with Water, then I moulded it into a thin Cake, and bak'd it in the Sun. This I used for Bread, neither was it unpleasant, and eat it with the Flesh of some small Animals common among them, after I had dried it by the Sun. After every Meal I made, I had a Collation of fine Fruit brought me, and might have lived entirely upon it, had I not feared that it would not agree well with my Constitution, and perhaps breed a Famine among those that were so kind to me.

By Degrees I came to know the Names of several Things in their Language, and could salute those that I met, and in a little Time was able to converse with them. The only Fault that I could find with them, was, that they were too talkative, like Women, constantly asking impertinent Questions. They lived under a Monarchial Government, and observed a lineal Succession. They had certain Festivals in Honour of their King, which they celebrated by regular Flights in the Air, and Songs in the Praise of their Monarch; but those Festivals were attended generally with a great Slaughter of them, occasion'd by some Birds of Prey that used to watch this Opportunity to destroy them, and plunder their Fruits. They complained to me of this Calamity, and asked if I could provide a Remedy against it. I asked in what Manner they attack'd them; and was told, that they pursued them whithersoever they fled,

fled, till they were tired of destroying them; and then they went to their Store to plunder it.

I promis'd my Assistance; and accordingly, when the Festival was come, I cover'd my Face and Head with a Cap made of strong Bark, only I left Holes in it for my Mouth and Eyes, and placed myself with a Club in my Hand by the Store. The Birds of Prey arriv'd, and after a great Fight went to visit the Store: They did not come all at once, but in small Companies; most of which I destroy'd, though they made what Resistance they could, and the rest fled away. I number'd near an Hundred that I had kill'd, to the great Joy of the *Parrots*, who spent the Remainder of the Day in praising me for the Victory, and proffering me their Service in any thing they were able to perform. I thank'd them, and promis'd to make use of their Assistance in going to mine own Country; which they, with some Reluctance to part with me, at length consented to.

I first with sharp Flints, and a Knife which I had in my Pocket, cut down as many small Trees, as I, with much Labour and Difficulty, made a pretty large Boat of, not unlike those made use of in the North of *Ireland*, save that it was not covered with Skins, instead of which I made use of Gum, of which there was great Plenty, with which I daub'd it all over, so that it would keep out the Water, and bear me without Danger. When this was finish'd, I twist'd as many Twigs together as serv'd me instead of several Ropes: These I fastened to the Stem of my Boat, and begg'd of the King, that he would lend me as many of his Subjects as would be able to draw my Boat to the nearest Country that was inhabited by Men.

At length he comply'd, and allow'd us a sufficient Quantity of Provision for our Voyage. We put off early in the Morning, after Abundance of Ceremony

Ceremony at our parting. The Birds which came along with me, took hold of the Twigs fastened at the Stem of the Boat ; and being many in Number, in sixty Days Time we got safe into the *Trade-Winds*, which in seventeen Days more drove us on the Coast of *Guinea*. The Birds would not come ashore with me, but left me pretty near it, so that I did swim out, while they carried my Cloaths and Wings, and dropp'd them down to me, but would not alight : They went back again to the Boat, where, after a moderate Repast, they went away.

There was so great a Number of them, that they reliev'd each other very often, and sail'd with little Trouble.

When I was arriv'd at *Guinea*, I sought for *English* Merchants, and found a very civil Gentleman, one Mr. *Jacob Broome*, who hir'd me for a Sailor towards *England* : But I rather liv'd like a Passenger than a common Sailor ; for Mr. *Broome* was so taken with my Adventures, that he exempted me from the Office of a common Sailor, and made me his Companion, while I gave him an Account of my Travels.

Our Voyage was very easy ; for we met with but one small Storm, and were chas'd for a Day by an *Algerine*. In our Road home I saw the Peak of *Teneriffe*, which brought many Things into my Mind, which griev'd me in the suffering, but pleas'd me in the remembering of them. Thence we sail'd to *London*, and on the 12th of *September*, 1720. land-ed there. My Master furnish'd me with what Money bore my Charges to *Dublin*, upon promising that I would publish mine Adventures. I arriv'd at *Dublin* the 27th of the same Month, where I was inform'd that my Friends were remov'd to the North of *Ireland* : Thither I follow'd them, being sufficiently tir'd with Rambling ; and there I resolve to spend the Remainder of my Days in,

M

Quiet

Quiet, if Fortune has not some unforeseen Trouble in Store for me.

Thus in the Space of two Years, three Months, twenty one Days, I view'd a great Part both of the Earth and Moon: There are few, I believe, would run the Risque that I did, though they may be desirous of seeing what I saw; for a *Whirlwind* is not the easiest Vehicle; and being blow'd up, it but little better. If I have said any Thing to displease the Ladies, let them go on to drink *Tea*, and kill themselves out of Spight: If the Beaux are angry, I care not; and the Criticks may go hang themselves, e're they shall vex me: Besides, let them all consider, that what is here spoken is of the Inhabitants of the Moon. Well-meaning Persons I esteem, and to their Censure I wholly submit, who, I am persuaded, will not expect the greatest Exactness, and much Rhetorick, from a Sailor, studious to deliver the Truth.

The End of the FIRST PART.

T H E



THE
DEDICATION.

TO THE
Worthy, Daring, Adventurous,
Thrice-renown'd, and Victo-
rious Captain LEMUEL GUL-
LIVER.



HALL a Poet find a Pa-
tron, and not a Lunatick ?
Let it not be said, *Gulliver's*
alive, or the *Laputians* had
e're now crush'd us, by co-
ming down to mourn him ; yet his Lus-
tre dazzles ; he cannot be conceal'd : His
Fame rings loudly in the MOON : *To*
Clods of Earth I tell it.

The DEDICATION.

Thee, *Gulliver*, I stile most worthy ;
and as I believe thee averse to Flattery,
as free from Pride, I am persuaded that
you will not be offended at a *Dedication*
in the *Rear*, but approve of, and ac-
cept, if what goes before be worth your
Notice: Accept it according to your
wonted Candour, and believe me to be,

With all due Respect,

Your most Devoted

Humble Servant,

Murtagh Mc. Dermot.

T H E



T H E
C O N T E N T S.



- C H A P. I.** *Containing an Account of the Author's Design to Travel. His going to Sea. His Arrival at Teneriffe. His Ascent to the Peak. His being taken up by a Whirlwind.. The Manner of his Journey towards the Moon. Some Reflections made by the Way. His Arrival at the Moon; and what happen'd thereupon.* Page 5
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Adver-

Advertisement.

SINCE I thought of making this Publick, I met with an Account of Travelling in *Whirlwinds*, not unlike my Passage into the MOON, which is here inserted, taken from *Dickson's NEWS-LETTER*, as follows:

Reading, June 5. 1727.

Y Esterday a *Whirlwind* took up into the Air, near 100 Yards from the Ground, four Hay-Cocks in a Field near this Town, each weighing 200 Pound, and carried them to another Place half a Mile off.

N. B. Perhaps some may imagine my being in the MOON to be only a mere Dream; but why one should not be as likely as the other, I shall leave it to the Judgment of the Reader after he has read the Foregoing *TRIP*, &c.



